MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

THE STOCK OVERPOWERING THE GRAFT.

Mr. Thomas C. Wood, of Winthrop, related to us, the other day, a singular instance of the sickness of an apple tree overpowering a graft so much as to reproduce the former kind of fruit. The circumstances are these. A lower limb of a thrifty apple tree, in his father's orchard, was grafted with a Greening scion. It was the only limb in the tree that was grafted. In due time, it bore the usual quantity of Greening apples, say about a peck in a year. In a few years it was perceived that the qualities of these apples were changing, and in a few years more, they become exactly like those produced by the rest of the tree. The cause is probably this. The tree being vigorous—the limb grafted a lower one, and the only one of the kind, became overgrown by the stock. The new wood, deposited the year after, partaking of the quality of the original stock, began to grow up over the graft, and finally sheathed it completely, as it was, in fact, the bearing part of the limb, while the Greening became a prisoner for life, shut up in the interior, and could take no part nor lot in the matter of producing fruit. [Maine Farmer.

☞ We think this may happen, but it is not often the case. The scion governs mainly, but the stock has much influence *in certain cases*. When a single scion is set in a thrifty seedling tree it has but little power to influence the sap of that tree.—And we have known a Baldwin scion on an early fall apple tree to bear Baldwin apples which could not be kept till winter. They were not really winter apples.

But when Baldwin scions are set in small stocks, as in a nursery, the scion soon has the whole control, the scion contributes to the formation of the roots, for the new wood is formed by the layers outside—the sap is formed and matured by means of the circulation through the scion including the leaf, and as the stock has no leaf it has but little influence the first year. By-and-by the stock is wholly ruled by the growth of the scion, and neither root nor branch of the old stock makes any show. It may be that the small stock into which the scion was set has no influence whatever on the fruit which the scion bears.

Yet we should bear in mind that the case is quite different when a single scion is set in a large and lofty tree, and a free, generous scion, like the Baldwin, must not be expected to be so tenacious as to rule with absolute sway. [Editor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

BOMMER'S PATENT MANURE.

Mr. Editor,—I have been teased and teased till I'm tired to buy a patent right to show me how to make my manure rot. Do you know anything of Bommer's patent? Is there anything new or valuable in it? I should like your opinion before I buy.

Bridgewater, April 5.

☞ Similar questions are of daily occurrence, and we feel under obligation to our subscribers to speak plainly. There are persons now going through this Commonwealth selling "A Patent Right" to make manure. Bommer's Patent has made a great noise and has raised a great deal of money from the pockets of farmers who wanted to improve their manure heaps. We have often warned our readers to beware of imposition. When Bommer's agents first began their career we showed from the records of the Patent Officeat Washington that Bommer had obtained no Patent. The only now is that a Patent has since been obtained! No matter, it is easier to listen to the stories of the Patent sellers than to call into exercise the faculties of the mind.

We would have our friends reflect that the agents of Bommer have never professed more than to show how *to hasten the rotting* of compost heaps—and that some of the dozen ingredients recommended operate *directly against the proposed* result. This fact alone is sufficient to deter any intelligent farmer from the use of the patent compound. In a former paper we gave a list of the articles recommended to make Bommer's heaps of manure rot. All that farmers have not long been in the use of is so costly that none would think of trying enough to be of any use. Potash and saltpetre, and nitrate of soda cost rather too much to put into heaps of manure.

We may soon expect to hear of a Patent Right to set out fruit trees. We advise our friends to save their cash ready, and as soon as they are satisfied that a compost can be made to make trees grow without care, buy a right and pay for it as much as such an *invention* is worth. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

PROFITS OF A DAIRY.—PHYSIC FOR COWS.

Mr. Editor,—As I am a subscriber to your paper, I thought I should like to have you publish some account of the profits of my Dairy last season, not that it was more than many others realize from the same number of Cows, but I think it was more than dairies average in New Hampshire.

I had six Cows, five of them calved in March, and the other in April. I sold nine hundred pounds of butter made from them through the season, meanwhile the family (consisting of four) was supplied with milk, and butter the year round. And raised five calves equal to any in the vicinity, and fattened the other.

The ages of my Cows were eight, seven, six, and three that were four. Their living for about two months in the winter was mostly meadow hay and straw, with no extra feed to speak of after calving.

The price received for my butter was 20 to 22 cents per pound.

I think to farmers, in New Hampshire, the Dairy, if well managed, is the main source of profit, together with rearing stock. For the benefit of those in the business, but inexperienced as I was a few years ago, I would like to insert a medicine for a complaint of which I lost my best cow, the first year after commencing for myself, and have since had others troubled in the same way, that is, being bound up after calving, the bowels swell, they stop eating, and look dull, unless a quick physic is administered they die. I have found one which I consider invaluable, viz., one half pint of molasses, a piece of lard the size of a ben's egg melted together, to which add a cupful of ground mustard.

Mr. Editor, I would like to inquire how near it will do to plough around young Apple Trees; that is, to let the plough in full depth.

JERRY.

Hillsbororough, N. H., March 30, 1849.

☞ Nine hundred pounds of butter in a year from six cows, besides supplying a family of four persons with butter and milk, is doing quite well. The cows and the care of them must be of the best quality to do this. The income from each cow is more than thirty dollars, to say nothing of the value of the calf and of the skimmed milk, an important article for pigs, and one that should always be counted by those who make butter. Here is from 35 to 40 dollars per cow while the cost of keeping in Hillsboro' would not exceed 20 dollars.

The manure too that is added in consequence of the ability to keep more hogs on the farm, is an important consideration for farmers. The man who keeps on his farm animals enough to consume all the produce of it may make his farm rich—not in a day or a year, but soon enough, provided he does not look for happiness to a time when he shall have nothing to do.

He who sells all his milk, but no hay or grain, has not the same means to make manure as he who uses the refuse of his dairy for his hogs. He who sells grain also has still less means of enriching his land. And he who sells hay, milk and grain must take good care lest he runs his land down so low that it will not pay for cultivation.

Molasses and hogsfat are articles good and safe for physic for all animals, and no farmers need to be afraid to administer the same in case of a stoppage in any class of his stock. It is not always easy to determine what ails a brute, but a cathartic is always proper in case of severe costiveness, which all discerning men will discover on examining the patient.

In regard to ploughing around apple trees, it is not prudent to plough deep close to the trunks—nor is it to plough deep at first in any part of an old orchard that has not been accustomed to the plough. It is not good to cut off a very large portion of the roots with the plough, or of the limbs with a saw, in a single year. But the plough may gradually go deeper 4 or 5 feet from the tree, for new roots will start and run deeper than before.

When young orchards are first set the whole ground should be ploughed quite deep, much deeper than for corn or any kind of grain. Deep ploughing not only lets the roots go deeper, it keeps the whole soil more moist in a dry season, though not in a wet one; and trees in such land hold their fruit much better in a dry summer. In general our orchards are not ploughed deep enough. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

WASHING TREES.—VARIOUS WORMS.

Mr. Editor,—The past year my Apples proved almost without exception wormy. This spring I have scraped the bark and in some cases shaved the outside coat clean off, and am now about applying potash water, thickened with clay and cow manure. Is this as it should be? I find under the limbs a white speck, looking like a thread or lint over a quarter of one inch long and fixed to the smooth bark in considerable numbers; are these from what the Apple-Worm proceeds? In removing some stones in the field another woolly brown red sort of caterpillar, half curled up—appears with his fur as large as your little finger,—to what class of insects is this the parent? May I ask, also, what the white Worm, with black head, that we find almost below the reach of frost turns into in his next stage—or is this harmless, except eating roots?

Which is the most fruitful part of an ear of Corn? Somewhere I have read the top of the ear is more prolific than either the centre, and the latter more so than the lower part. Which is the least productive? As your observations throw light on what you undertake, will you favor one of your subscribers with your remarks upon the above.

Yours, &c, W. F.

Woburn, April 2d, 1849.

☞ Our correspondent adds some queries respecting his pear trees, the limbs of which turn black. He will see some applicable remarks under another communication.

As to the proper wash for trees that are infested with insects we consider pure lie to be better than lie with clay and cow manure, for it is more powerful. We have some doubts too about the propriety of coating a tree over so much as to stop the pores and exclude the atmosphere. A coating of lime is not so good therefore as a simple wash with lie. We may be wrong, and we pretend not to have tried thoroughly a close coating over the bark, for we cannot think it *natural* to cover any part of a tree with earth or manure except the roots. If you pile up earth and manure around a young tree roots come out instead of limbs.

We are aware that some have made their trees grow thriftily with a pretty thick coating on the trunks. They may be made to grow in spite of the coating. Very numerous kinds of insects seem to be infesting our fruit trees. It is probable they will increase as the country grows older unless we take especial care to check them. We think it would help some grown trees to sprinkle potash water over the whole top before the leaf starts. Ashes, also, or slaked lime would prove destructive to numerous grubs, &c. that find a harbor in the top.

The apple worm does not bury itself in the earth to winter there, as the curculio does, but weaves its web-coat on the tree, or on something near it, to be ready for action in the spring. The curculio, that attacks the plum, drops into the ground after doing all the mischief it can to the fruit—after laying its eggs there. Some gardeners confidently assert that the apple worm and the curculio are identical, but they are not. So we have heard it asserted that the moth which is so destructive to bees is the very worm that gets into the apple, and when it was inquired why the worm in the bee hive is found to be three times as large as the worm in the apple, the ready answer was that the bee-hive worm found the better food.

There are numerous species of insects that resemble each other and whose habits are similar.—Yet on close examination they are found to be differently formed and to have different ways of living. The worm that we find in our pine logs, that lie with the bark on through July, is very similar to the apple tree borer, though more than twice as large. If you cut a pine in August no worms will be found under the bark, because these borers have already turned to flies and laid their eggs and died. Cut a pine in July and the pine borers will be found under the bark in August one fourth of an inch long.

From the direction given by our correspondent we cannot say what class the worms he tells of belong to. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

THE ALLEN PEACH.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you two dollars for your valuable paper, which you will please set to my credit, and continue the paper—for I had much rather do without my tobacco than my *Ploughman*.

Will you do me the favor to give me some account of a peach-tree known in Walpole by the name of Allen peach? They have been represented as a very hardy tree, not injured by winters, and as being great and constant bearers—as long-lived, and uniformly producing from the stone the kind of fruit, always the same. I have on hand 1200 young trees from the stone of the Allen peach, and one line from you will weigh more with the public and my neighbors than "line upon line" from me. Yours,

DRAPER PARMENTER.

Attleborough, March 19, 1849.

☞ We are acquainted with Mr. Allen and have seen his nursery. He has some fine looking peach trees and he has brought to market good fruit from them. We understand from Mr. Allen that he has never inserted any buds into the stocks of his principal nursery, but trusts to their bearing good fruit from the stones that he plants. He is confident that where good seedlings are planted—seedlings that have never grown in the vicinity of budded fruits, and whose blossoms have not intermingled with them, the fruit will continue the same as the original to an indefinite period.

We think Mr. A. is correct in his theory. His peach trees appear to be a very hardy kind and as capable of bearing our cold winters as any kind that we have seen. We are not prepared to say that Mr. Allen's peaches are the nicest that are any where produced, but they are good peaches, of good size, and of ready sale in our market.

If we can propagate all the best kinds of peaches by planting the stones we may save much labor and much time. We are confident that unbudded trees will endure much longer than budded trees. Probably the best way of testing the correctness of the doctrine will be to continue to plant the stones of the best peaches and let them grow till the fruit can be obtained—then cast away such as are not thought worthy of propagation. Gradually the product will all become good.

This course will answer better for the peach than for other fruits—for the unbudded peach-tree will come to bearing as soon as the budded. [Editor.

TREES FOR HEDGES.—BLACK RUST ON PEAR TREES.

Dedham, March 27th, 1849.

Mr. Editor,—Dear Sir.—Will you please inform me through your paper what is the best remedy for the black rust on Pear Trees, which seems to check their growth after being set out a few years? and what kind of a wash is best for them? and whether much pruning is beneficial? and what kind of manure is best for them?

Also, what kind of plants are best for a hedge fence? how long it will take to make a good fence sufficient for cattle? and what is the best way and time to transplant them to have them live and do well, and what kind of soil?

What are your ideas of a Butternut hedge, whether they will bear heading in or topping?

By answering the above inquiries, you will much oblige me. Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

☞ Pear trees are not so thrifty and healthy now as they were fifty years ago. Any nursery man who could prescribe scientifically for their complaints could make a fortune as rapidly as people who go about the country selling patent rights to make manure. But it is no easy matter to prescribe correctly for all complaints. The black rust on pear trees may be caused by the sap that issues from them. Young apple trees are often afflicted in this way. Trimming at improper seasons sometime causes much sap to flow.

The grape vine bleeds profusely when trimmed in March or April, but as soon as the leaves appear the sap ceases to flow. And we think all plants bleed less on cutting while the leaves are actually growing, than at any other time.

Much complaint has been made for 20 years past of the blight in pear trees. Some name it fire-blight, while others think it caused by worms or insects. There is a small worm called the *girdler* that works in the sap wood under the bark. It soon surrounds a limb of the pear tree and of the quince tree. Sometimes we find it in the apple tree. As soon as the limb is surrounded and the sap wood eaten through, the limb dies at once and looks as if it had been in the fire. As soon as this is discovered the limb should be cut off immediately and burned. Our doctrine is that trees never suffer by *disease*, properly so called, but by some kind of worm or insect. We believe that most of our readers are now satisfied that worms are the cause of the destruction of the button wood tree, as we suggested several years ago.

As to a remedy for the black rust, soap suds may be the best article. Some people plaster over their pear trees with clay, ashes, and fresh manure from the cowyard. Some wash with lime. Some with ashes and water. It is a good practice to wash all trees with something powerful enough to kill the lice and insects that harbor on them. Some of these are so small that they are not seen by the naked eye.

In regard to hedges we give the preference to the apple tree; and as to the time required to make a fence to turn cattle much will depend on the trees, the soil, and the care taken. One man brings his apple trees to bearing in four years. Another finds no fruit in 20 years.

As to the time for setting, the same rules will govern as for setting fruit and forest trees. And *soil* too? The soil for a hedge must necessarily be the soil where the fence is to stand.

Thrifty trees in a good soil might be made to grow so fast that in six years they would turn orderly cattle, provided a single pole or rail should be interwoven among the trees. We have never seen the Butternut used for a hedge. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

MATTER vs. MIND.

ONE OF THE LITTLE "PAPERS."

A modern traveller has said that "the intelligence of a nation may be estimated by the quantity of *soap* it consumes." Singular as this remark at first appears, I believe it to be true. If such be the fact, "some people" must rank low upon the scale of intelligence—for at some places within the area of civilization, there are men, women and children, compromising with filthiness, to an extent not long tolerable to some of the neater portions of instinctive creation. Such scenes are veiled in the bustle of every large town, and may be discovered among the yeomen, mechanics, and *some others*, of many of the smaller "burghs." This state of things is an outrage upon the divine law of *Order*.

But it is not at the beggarly extremes of the error that we are to commence the work of reform upon this custom; but at that point of *economical filthiness* which mars the mental and physical energy of thousands of families throughout New-England and the world—that "hotch-pot" system of summarily disposing of things in and about the by-places of our dwellings—places that for health and convenience should be kept as neat as the *hall* or the *parlor*;—that hypocritical concealment of the internal, manifested in the studious guise of the external person—a negligence in person and change of apparel which well-nigh enables the superficial of the race to adopt the German mode of washing only at long intervals of from one to six or twelve months; though, unlike the Germans, who spend successive days in the labor of renovating scores of *linen*, our imitators, with but a single *shift*, are enabled to do all in an hour or a day.

It has become a maxim of Phrenology, that "lowness of brain begets lowness of feeling." However this may be, it requires no argument to prove that man is a subject of custom—that each successive generation is controlled, to a great extent, by a former one; and it is but reasoning from the *experience* of every one to say that the memory and *associations* of *early life* go far to fix the character of *manhood*. And but reasoning from *fact*, as drawn from the history of heathen nations and our own observation, to conclude that training to degradation and immorality begets a love for it, and that vile associations produce vile thoughts, manifested in grovelling actions.

Granting the truth of the foregoing, it cannot be denied that the maintaining of *personal* order and neatness must have an important influence upon the temper, purity and dignity of the mind—upon the intellectual, moral and religious character of man.

The still prevalent idea of a large class, that it is proper to *sleep in* and *carry about* as much dirt as can be concealed—that things may be done *every way*, *any way*, or *no way*, at *home*, though so long overlooked, may reasonably be considered as one of vital importance, if viewed in the light of morality or temporal prosperity, to the philanthropist and christian. We know the impossibility of maintaining physical health in diseased atmosphere—yet we attempt to raise a high standard of happiness and morality, where all the outward associations are corrupt.

Among barbarians the Anglo-Saxon is proverbial for personal impurity; and with a knowledge of the physical effects of this impurity, adhering to his chaste idolatry, that old Dervise might well say that "his son was wounded by a camel, and he had an arm broken, because his person was not clean"—since, by his negligence, he had incurred the displeasure of the gods.

March, 1849. C. F. J.

PRACTICAL HINTS TO AMATEURS.

You may plant peas, for the earliest crop, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and is fit to dig. Choose a warm, sheltered spot, and use rotten stable manure and ashes in preparing the soil, before sowing the seed. Peas don't mind a hard frost, even when on rich or too high ground; and therefore the earlier you plant; the earlier you pick If you have to plant in the open garden, you may hasten your crop by sowing the drills east and west, and setting a board on the ground edgeways, on the north side, to shelter each row. "Prince Albert" is one of the best early sorts.

Rhubarb is an invaluble plant to those who like a spring tart. You may have yours ready to cut a week before your neighbor's, without the trouble of forcing, if you set your plants in a border on the south side of a wall or tight board fence, and take the precaution to loosen up the soil, and cover each crown of roots with a bushel basket full of black peat earth the autumn before.

Some men are marvellously fond of *pruning*, and go about cutting a limb here, and a branch there, without "rhyme or reason." Don't prune your standard trees, unless the branches are so unnatural as to crowd each other; and even then they should be thinned out as little as possible to answer the purpose. Or, in the other case, where the tree has got into a stunted and feeble state, when a shortening back the terminal shoots along with a good dressing of manure will make it push out strong, healthy shoots again.

If you wish to get early crops in your kitchen garden, make some boxes two feet square, and a foot high. Knock them together, out of any rough boards; and if you cannot afford to glaze the whole top, (and, to say the truth, it is a waste of money), put a single light in—a 7 by 9. If you want a hill of early cucumbers, melons, or tomatoes, dig out a hole of the size of the box, and two and a half feet deep, fill it with fresh stable manure mixed with litter, tread the manure down firmly till there is room for six or eight inches of good light soil. On the latter plant your seeds. They will soon start, with the slight warmth of the manure, and the box will protect them at night, and during cold and stormy days, till the season is settled. Every mild day you will, of course, raise it upon one side an inch or two, for fresh air: and in positively warm days, remove it for a few hours altogether. In this way, you will get a crop, at small cost, a long start in advance of the unsheltered growth along side, and have none of the bother and vexation of *transplanting* from hot beds. The boxes cost very little, if you make them yourself; and if laid away as soon as there is no further need of them, they will last a dozen years or more.

When you are planting a tree or shrub, don't be penny-wise and pound foolish; in other words, so anxious to have it look large, as to be unwilling to cut off a single inch of its top to balance the loss of roots. Remember that if your tree would grow six inches if left "unshortened," it would grow twelve if properly shortened, besides making far healthier shoots and bigger leaves, to say nothing of its being five times as likely not to die.

The neatest and most perfect mode of grafting, is *splice grafting*. It can only be done when your stock and scion correspond pretty nearly in size; but the *amalgamation* is done in short-hand. Tie the wound over neatly with a strand of matting or coarse woollen yarn, and smear the whole over with thick 'shellac paint,' and not one in a hundred will fail.

No large fruit tree is so 'readily reformed' as a pear. Many a tree, of twenty or thirty feet high, that stands, at this moment, within ten rods of your door, and bears nothing but fruit that you would be ashamed to offer at a country fair, may be made to bear bushels of Bartletts, or something as good, in three years' time, by the expenditure of a couple of hours, in cutting back and grafting all the principal limbs as soon as the sap is fairly in motion. 'Cleft grafting,' is the readiest mode for this sort of subject; and a little practice will enable any one to perform it very quickly.

If you want to be successful in transplanting don't be afraid of working in dull weather. If you are shy of a 'Scotch mist,' buy an India-rubber macintosh. Nothing is so cruel, to many sort of trees, as to let their tender fibres parch up in a dry wind, or a bright sun. Such weather may be fun to you, but 'tis death to them.

The best top-dressing for a strawberry bed is *burnt sods*. Pile up the brush and rubbish you have at hand in layers with the sods, and set fire to the heap; let it smoulder away for several days, till the wood is pretty well burnt out, and the sods well roasted. Then overhaul the heap, chop and beat it up fine with the spade, and, after loosening up the soil in the bed, give them a coat an inch or two in thickness. It will give new life to the plants, and set them in a way to give you an uncommonly fine crop.

An Old Digger.

[Horticulturist.

CULTURE OF PARSNIPS.

We hope that the farmers of Maine will pay more attention to root crops the ensuing season than they have for a few years past. Many more roots of all kinds were raised, in this section of the Union, ten years ago, than there are now. Subsequently to that period, potatoes commanding a ready sale and good price for starch factories in the interior, and for shipping on the seaboard, our farmers put their whole strength to this crop, omitting, in a great degree, the other roots. Soon after this the rot commenced, and farmers, as if discouraged, left off planting not only potatoes in so large quantities as before, but also other roots, and now there are not so many raised as the wants of the community demand.

We would recommend experiments to be tried with parsnips as a field crop. They should be planted early, in a deep soil. If the ground should be ploughed, and, at the same time, following the plough with a subsoil plough, no doubt great advantage would be gained. Plant early. This root contains much saccharine matter, is easily raised and preserved. The whole crop need not be dug in the fall, for it is well known that they keep well all winter, frozen down in the soil, and may be drawn in the spring as they are wanted. When cooked, they make excellent food for swine, and they also make an excellent provender for milch cows in the spring, at a period when something of the sort is needed to give richness and substance to the milk. The principal objection we ever heard made to the culture, is the difficulty of harvesting them, or getting them out of the ground.

We are told by some who have traveled in the Islands of Guersey and Jersey that much account is there made of the parsnip crop for the purpose of feeding their cows, and that the increase of cream, and the excellent flavor imparted to it by this food, makes it peculiarly profitable to them. [Maine Farmer.

FRUIT TREES BY ROAD SIDES.

The season for setting out trees has arrived. We would especially call the attention of farmers to setting out fruit trees by the road side.—You accomplish two things by so doing. You adorn the country and make it pleasant for yourself and others who travel that road so adorned. If you select good winter fruit, you will in a few years have from those ornamental trees, some profit, inasmuch as the fruit so obtained will come from a source that would otherwise be of no great avail to you. The trees, standing by the side of the wall or fence, will take up but little room, and will not hinder your cultivating the land, if you are so disposed. They will not deprive you of any grass or other crop which you may put upon the ground around them, and their roots running partly into the road, will draw nourishment therefrom, which would not be of any use otherwise. [Ibid.

☞ We comply with the request to publish again the list of Fruit recommended by the "National Convention."

List of Fruits adopted by the Convention Oct., 1848.

APPLES.

Early Harvest, Large Yellow Bough, Amer. Summer Pearmain, Summer Rose, Early Strawberry, Gravenstein, Fall Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, *For particular localities,*— Yellow Bellefleur, Esopus Spitzenburg, Newtown Pippin.

PEARS.

Madeleine, Dearborn's Seedling, Bloodgood, Tyson, Golden Beurre of Bilboa, Bartlett, Williams's Bon Chretien, or Bartlett, Seckel, Flemish Beauty, Beurre Bosc, Winter Nelis, Beurre d'Aremberg, *For particular localities,*— White Doyenne, Gray Doyenne.

PEACHES.

Grosse Mignonne, George IV. Early York, *serrated*, Large Early York, Morris White, Oldmixon Freestone, Cooledge's Favorite, Bergen's Yellow, Crawford's Late, *For particular localities,*— Heath Cling.

PLUMS.

Jefferson, Green Gage, Washington, Purple Favorite, Bleecker's Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, Frost Gage, Purple Gage, *For particular localities,*— Imperial Gage.

CHERRIES.

May Duke, Black Tartarean, Black Eagle, Bigarreau, Knight's Early Black, Downer's Late, Elton, Downton.

LOCKJAW IN HORSES CURED BY CHLOROFORM.

Mobile, March 17th, 1849.

Dear Sir,—Some time in September last, I addressed a communication to you on the application of Chloroform in cases of Lockjaw in horses, and which you were kind enough to publish in your paper.

Since then I have had several opportunities of testing this mode of treatment, and in no instance has it failed, with the exception of one, when the administration of Chloroform was delayed till the patient was almost in the agonies of death.

My plan of treatment in this hitherto incurable disease is as follows:—On the first symptoms, I give a drench composed of thirty drops of Croton Oil, intimately rubbed in a mortar with thick mucilage of Gum Arabic, and gradually diluted with a pint or a pint and a half of good ale. Immediately on the drench being swallowed, the patient must be bled profusely, put in a warm stable, and, if the weather be cool, carefully covered with rugs. Now is the time to use Chloroform—four ounces will be sufficient for an application, and a convenient mode of applying it is, to make a temporary nose bag of a soft material, and as air-tight as possible; in the bottom of it place a sponge, and on this pour the liquid; by introducing the horse's nose, and tying the bag round and above the nostrils, he will be obliged to inhale, and in a few minutes will be well under its influence.—Upon rising, the muscles will have lost the rigidity peculiar to the disease, his nervous system will have become quieted and his face have lost that anxiety of expression which accompanies Lockjaw.

The Chloroform must be repeated three or four times—say an hour apart; on the horse's recovery, his strength should be supported by light and nutritive food, and, if the weather be warm, turning him out in a pasture for two or three hours a day, will extend the muscles of his neck, and bring him to the use of his limbs.

I would also suggest, that hand-rubbing of the extremities during the applying of the Chloroform will be highly beneficial.

Respectfully, &c.,

[Spirit of the Times. Tetanus.

Popular Recreation. Can anything be more lamentable to contemplate than a dull, grim, and vicious population, whose only amusement is sensuality! Yet what can we expect if we provide no means of recreation; if we never share our own pleasure with our own poorer brethren; and if the public buildings which invite them in their brief hours of leisure are chiefly gin palaces! As for our cathedrals and great churches, we mostly have them locked up, for fear any one should steal in to say a prayer, contemplate a noble work of art without paying for it; and we shut up people by thousands in dense towns, with no outlets to the country but those which are guarded on both sides by dusty hedges. Now an open space near town is one of nature's churches; and it is an imperative duty to provide such things. Nor, indeed should we stop at giving breathing places to crowded multitudes in great towns. To provide cheap locomotion as a means of social improvement should be ever in the minds of legislators and other influential persons. Blunders in legislating about railways, and absurd expenditure in making them, are a far greater public detriment than they may seem at first sight.

Again, without interfering too much, or attempting to force a "Book of Sports" upon the people who in that case would be absolutely dull and lugubrious, the benevolent employer of labor might exert himself in many ways to encourage healthful and instructive amusements amongst his men. He might give prizes for athletic excellence or skill; he might aid in establishing zoological gardens or music meetings, or exhibition of paintings, or mechanics' institutes. These are things which some of the great employers of labor have already set him the example. Let him remember how much his work people are deprived of by being almost confined to one spot and let him be the more anxious to enlarge their minds, by inducing them to take interest in anything which may prevent the "ignorant present" and its low cares from absorbing all their attention. He has very likely some art in which he takes especial pleasure himself and which gives to his leisure perhaps its greatest charm; he may be sure that there are many of his people who could be made to share in some degree that pleasure or pursuit with him. It is a large, a sure, and certainly a most pleasurable benefice, to provide for the opportunities of recreation or means of amusement as I have mentioned above. Neither can it be set down as at all a trifling matter. Depend upon it, that man has not made any great progress in humanity who does not care for the leisure hours and amusements of his fellow men.

To Cleanse Window Glass. First dust the panes with a brush of soft feathers or dusting brush, made of fine bristles, then place a washbowl of boiling water at the bottom of the window, and permit the steam to ascend and cover the glass. The wash leather may then be applied, and the cleansing operation completed.

NORFOLK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(Continued from last week.)

Animals to be produced at the Exhibition on Wednesday, 29th September, 1849. To be entered in the name of their proper owners, who must have had them six months before exhibition.

Fat Cattle. For the best beef animal, fatted within the County, regard being had to the manner of feeding and the expense thereof, a premium of 10 dollars.

Bulls. For the best Bull, not less than one year old, on satisfactory evidence being given that he shall be kept for use in the county for nine months from the day of exhibition, 1st premium 8 dollars; 2d do 6 dollars; 3d do. 4 dollars.

Milch Cows. For the best milch cow with satisfactory evidence of the quantity and quality of her milk, and the manner in which she has been fed, certificates of which must be filed in writing, of the product of milk and butter made from the cow from the 10th to 20th September. In cases where the milk is not made into butter, the quantity and weight of the milk must be stated, time of the cow's calving and quality of the calf. Verbal statements cannot be depended upon or received. 1st premium 8 dollars; 2d do. 7 dollars; 3d do. 6 dollars.

Second Class. From three to six years old, 1st premium 6 dollars; 2d do. 5 dollars; 3d do. 4 dollars.

Heifers—three years old. For the best heifer in milk, 1st premium 6 dollars; 2d do 5 dollars; 3d do 4 dollars.

Two years old—1st premium 6 dollars; 2d do 5 dollars; 3d do 4 dollars.

One year old—1st premium 5 dollars; 2d do 4 dollars; 3d do 3 dollars.

From four to twelve months old—1st premium 4 dollars; 2d do 3 dollars; 3d do 2 dollars.

Working Oxen. For the best pair of working oxen, not less than 4 years old, regard being had to their size, strength, docility, training and appearance. In testing their power the load is not to exceed *two tons*, 1st premium 8 dollars; 2d do 6 dollars; 3d do 5 dollars; 6th do 4 dollars.

Steers. For the best pair of three year old steers and under four, broken to the yoke, 1st premium 6 dollars; 2d do 5 dollars.

Two years old and under three—1st premium 5 dollars; 2d do 4 dollars.

Yearlings. 1st premium 4 dollars; 2 do 3 dollars.

Horses. For the best *Stallion*, on satisfactory assurance that he shall be kept in the county at least nine months from the day of exhibition, a premium of 10 dollars.

Colts. For the best four year old colt, raised in the county, a premium of 6 dollars.

For the best three year old colt, raised in the county, a premium of 5 dollars.

For the best two year old colt, a premium of 4 dollars.

For the best yearling, a premium of three dollars.

Breeding Mares. For the best breeding mare, with foal by her side, 1st premium 8 dollars; 2d do 6 dollars.

Farm Horses. For the best farm horse, a premium of 8 dollars.

Swine. For the best boar, not less than six months old, 1st premium 6 dollars; 2d do 5 dollars; 3d do 4 dollars.

For the best breeding sow, with or without pigs, 1st premium 6 dollars; 2d do 5 dollars; 3d do 4 dollars.

For the best litter of weaned pigs, not less than four in number and from two to six months old, 1st premium 5 dollars; 2d do 3 dollars; 3d do 2 dollars.

Sheep. For the best flock, not less than six in number, 1st premium 6 dollars; 2d do 4 dollars.

Poultry. For the best lot of live turkies, not less than six in number, 1st premium 3 dollars; 2d do 2 dollars.

For the best pair of live ducks, a premium of 2 dollars.

For the best pair of live geese, a premium of 2 dollars.

For the best lot of barnyard fowls, 1st premium 3 dollars; 2d do 2 dollars; 3d do 1 dollar.

Statements in writing should be furnished of the method of keeping and fattening poultry, and the expense and profit; and particularly as to the amount of eggs produced from a given number of hens, in order to determine their laying properties.

Dairy. For the best produce of butter on any farm within the County, in four months from the 20th of May to the 20th of September, a sample of not less than twenty pounds to be exhibited—*quantity* as well as *quality* to be taken into view; with a full account of the manner of feeding the cows, and the general management of the milk and butter, 1st premium 10 dollars; 2d do 8 dollars; 3d do 5 dollars; 4th do 3 dollars.

It will be seen that these premiums are offered for the best produce on the farms, and not simply for the best specimens exhibited. Claimants will therefore be required to be particular in keeping an account, and preparing a statement of the entire produce within the time mentioned. Each lot presented for premium must be numbered, but not marked; any public or known mark must be completely concealed, nor must the competitors be present at the examination.

Forest Trees. For the best plantation of Forest Trees of either of the following varieties, viz: white oak, yellow oak, locust, birch, white ash, maple or walnut, Scotch larch, and Norway spruce, not less than three years old, and not less than one thousand trees, premium to be awarded in 1852. A premium of 20 dollars.

For the best plantation, to contain not less than 500 trees, a premium of 10 dollars.

Fruit Trees—Apple Orchard. For the best Apple Orchard of not less than seventy-five trees, which shall have been set out since 1848, and which shall be in the best and most thriving condition in 1853, 1st premium 15 dollars; 2d do 10 dollars; 3d do 7 dollars.

Pear Trees. For the best engrafted or budded Pear Trees set out since 1848, and which shall be in the most thriving condition in the autumn of 1853, not less than twenty-five trees, 1st premium 10 dollars; 2d do 5 dollars.

Renovation of Old Apple Orchards. For the most satisfactory experiment in the renovation of old apple orchards, not less than ten trees on any one farm, which being reclaimed shall in 1853 be in fine productive fruit, 1st premium 10 dollars; 2d do. 6 dollars.

Peach Orchards. For the best Peach Orchard of not less than fifty trees, set out since 1848, and which shall be in the most thrifty, bearing condition in the autumn of 1851, 1st premium 10 dollars; 2d do. 5 dollars.

Seedling Apples or Pears. For the best variety of new seedling winter apples or pears of decidedly superior quality, one dozen specimens to be exhibited, together with a history of its origin, a description of its growth, and the bearing character of the tree, 1st premium 10 dollars; 2d do. 5 dollars.

Seedling Grapes. For a new variety of native or seedling grape, of decidedly superior quality, ripening in this County, in the open air, by the middle of September, prolific and suitable for the table, 1st premium 50 dollars; 2d do 25 dollars.

Cranberry Vines. For the most successful experiment in transplanting Cranberry vines, or raising them from the seed, which shall be in the most flourishing and productive state on the 1st of September, 1851. Claimants will be required to give a particular account of their several operations. 1st premium 15 dollars; 2d do. 5 dollars.

Hedges. For the best live hedge fence of not less than one thousand feet in length, premium to be awarded in 1853, 1st premium 10 dollars; 2d do 5 dollars.

Domestic Manufactures. For the best specimens, including straw bonnets, carpetings, hosiery, counterpanes, laces, boots, shoes, and every variety of the products of domestic manufacture, and of the mechanic arts, premiums will be awarded not exceeding in amount 75 dollars.

Fruits and Flowers. Convenient rooms will be provided for the exhibition of fruits and flowers, and committees will be appointed to examine and report on such as may be presented. Whoever may present, is requested to furnish a minute in writing of the name of the owner, and description of the article presented.

Fruits. For the best collection of apples, 1st premium 5 dollars; 2d do 3 dollars; 3d do 2 dollars.

For the best collection of pears—1st premium 5 dollars; 2d do 3 dollars; 3d do 2 dollars.

For the best dish of pears, not less than one dozen specimens, a premium of 2 dollars.

For the best dish of apples, not less than one dozen specimens, a premium of 2 dollars.

Grapes. For the best collection of foreign grapes, 1st premium 5 dollars: 2d do 3 dollars.

For the best collection of native grapes, a premium of 3 dollars.

Flowers. For the best collection of bouquets, &c. of flowers, premiums will be awarded in amount not exceeding 15 dollars.

Agricultural Implements. Any person presenting a new agricultural implement, of his own invention, which in the opinion of the Trustees, merits a reward, shall be entitled to a premium not exceeding ten dollars.

Reports. For the best report of the statistics of the Agriculture, Manufactures and Mechanic Arts, in the County of Norfolk, a premium of 10 dollars.

Prize Essays. For the best essay on either of the following subjects which may be considered, by the Trustees, worthy of publication.

The above must be transmitted to the Corresponding Secretary by the first of November, with a sealed envelope containing the names of their authors respectively, which shall not be opened by the Committee, nor shall the names be known to them until they shall have decided on the merits of the essays.

Forest Trees. For the best Essay on the raising and cultivation of Forest Trees, a premium of 10 dollars.

Insects. For the best Essay for the destruction of insects, injurious to vegetation; such as the curculio, borer, canker-worm, caterpillar, cut-worm, squash-bug, rose-bug, &c, &c., a premium of 25 dollars.

Potato Disease. For the best Essay on the prevention of the Potato disease, a premium of 25 dollars.

Preservation of Winter Fruits. For the best Essay on the preservation of apples and other winter fruits, a premium of 10 dollars.

Agricultural Schools. For the best Essay on Agricultural Schools, a premium of 10 dollars.

By a vote of the Society the s

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1849.

William Buckminster, Editor.

THIRTEENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

Another meeting was held on Tuesday evening. Hon. M. P. Wilder in the Chair. Subject—*Agricultural Education.*

Hon. Mr. Calhoun remarked that circumstances of a political character had called away many members of the logislature and that we should not probably have a full meeting. He therefore proposed to adjourn the discussion of the principal subject to another evening. It was agreed that the adjournment should be to the Friday evening following.

Mr. C., in behalf of the Committee to which had been committed the subject of passing certain resolves, at the previous meeting, submitted the following preamble and resolves, which were unanimously adopted:—

"It being the purpose of the Legislative Farmers' Meetings to acquire and diffuse a knowledge of the most productive and economical methods of farming and gardening, through the contributions of farmers and men of science, and also to preserve the same in a durable form, by suitable reports of their proceedings.

It is therefore resolved that hereafter, at these meetings, measures be taken to have accurate reports of their proceedings published in the volume of 'Transactions of the Agricultural Societies' of Massachusetts, annually prepared by the Secretary of State, and published by order of the Commonwealth.

It is further resolved, that the foregoing duty, in its details, be devolved upon the Standing Committee appointed at the commencement of each of these annual meetings."

Mr. Calhoun made a few remarks on the importance of preserving in a permanent form the reports of these meetings. He also expressed a wish that the reports of the county Societies might be made more full that they might be incorporated in the annual volume of Agricultural Proceedings published by the legislature. He thought the interest in these proceedings was increasing from year to year.

Hon. George Denny made a few remarks on what is sometimes said about the bounties created by the State to the Agricultural Societies.—He thought the copyright of the Reports of the various Societies, would be worth as much to the State as the State pays out. A larger sum than the State grants to these Societies, is often paid for a copyright to publish a book, and the State requires of the Societies in return copies of their proceedings which it has the right to publish.

The meeting, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, then proposed a vote of thanks to the reporters of the proceedings of the meetings. The meeting was then adjourned to Friday the 13th.

To the Weather wise. Dr. Forster, of Bruges, who is well known as a meteorologist declares that, by journals of the weather kept by his grandfather, father, and himself, ever since 1767, to the present time, whenever the new moon has fallen on a Saturday, the following twenty days have been wet and windy, in nineteen cases out of twenty.

☞ The above has been copied into several papers. We have often heard of the fall of stars but not often of the fall of the moon.

If no quibble was intended we are disposed to dispute the fact of a peculiar state of weather for twenty days after every conjunction of a new moon with a Saturday.

The arrangement of weeks and the names of the days are wholly arbitrary and have no connection with the operations of nature. Saturdays and Sundays and Mondays all stand an equal chance for fair and foul weather, and one is as much pleased as the other with the appearance of the new moon. If the moon has really any dislike to our divisions of time into weeks, we want very strong evidence of the fact, because we see no reason for it. [Ed.

Fire in Mendon. On Monday night a large barn belonging to Mr. Dudley and attached to the Hotel in Mendon kept by Capt. Guild was destroyed by fire with 25 head of cattle 2 horses and 20 tons of hay. Supposed to be the work of some incendiary. No insurance, and the loss will be considerable for Mr. Dudley who has made some property by industrious exertion.

Strawberry Plants. Gardeners and amateurs who are in want of plants are referred to the advertisement of Mr. George Newland, of his Mammoth Alpine, 50 plants of which he guaranties will produce 1650 berries.

Fourth Congressional District. Precepts have been issued by the Governor, for a fourth trial for a member of Congress in Mr. Palfrey's district, to take place on Wednesday the thirtieth day of May next.

☞ We have had a number of cold, windy days in this quarter, but the spring is forward enough, and the ploughs are going. The great fall of rain has taken the frost out and made the roads harder than a warm sun would have done. Yesterday was warmer again with some prospects of rain.

☞ At twelve yesterday the Senate and the House were proceeding quietly with bills that were not set down for argument. We could see no reason on either table why the legislature should not rise as soon as the day that has been named—the 17th instant.

☞ Five young men have been arrested in Hallowell on a charge of murdering a young man in that town.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

We have commenced reading this very able and interesting work and incline to think we shall not lay it aside till we have read every page. He makes his history more interesting than any historical Novels of the age. He seems to be as impartial as any historian and he gives us in a condensed form the very items that are most wanted by the reader of history, and most useful to him. Instead of dwelling upon battles and carnage, he leads us behind the curtain and shows the manœuvering of the authors of evil and the causes of wars.

Redding & Co., have this work for sale, in numbers, at the very low price of 25 cents a number, at their office No. 8, State street.

The American Fruit Book. This is the title of a very neat little volume of 288 pages, illustrated with numerous engravings of Fruits, Budding, Grafting, &c. &c. It gives descriptions of the best varieties of fruit, new kinds, &c. It is edited by S. W. Cole, Esq., and published by J. P. Jewett, at No. 23, Cornhill. The price is only 50 cents per copy, in leather.

We have not yet read it, but presume it is better adapted to this region than the books in vogue published at a distance.

Lectures on Comparative Physiology. Redding & Co., No. 8 State street, have for sale in pamphlet form Dr. Wyman's 12 lectures on Comparative Physiology delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston in January and February last.

☞ The Mail of yesterday gives an account of a horrid tragedy in Wilmington. A Mrs. H. D. Pierson was found on Wednesday morning murdered with a butcher knife; also her twin daughters, 4 years old, both in the bed with her.

Her husband has not been living with her for some time and has been applying for a divorce. Suspicion rests on him as he left his place of residence in Boston the day before the murder, and has not been heard of since.

The back door of the house was found broken open, and a large knife was found in the right hand of Mrs. P. as if placed there by the assassin to ward off suspicion from himself.—Yet that same right hand appeared to be cut with deep gashes—while her left hand had a mass of hair in it, supposed to be from the head of the murderer.

The Coroner's jury have found a verdict of murder by some one unknown; and the Selectmen of Wilmington have offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the murderer.

Profit of Gold Digging. Mr. Downes, one of the California adventurers who went from Worcester, to Panama, but has recently returned on account of the impossibility of procuring a conveyance to San Francisco, makes the following statement to the editor of the New York Tribune:—

"The latest dates at that place from San Francisco came down only to December. Two British gentlemen who left at that time came passengers in the Northerner, and Mr. Downes conversed with them very freely. They had been at the mines, but were disenchanted. They thought they could do as well working for a dollar a day about this quarter, as in digging gold on the Sacramento. They estimated the average yield to the hand at $5 per day, and the cost of living at $6! Of course, the net profits would not support a man's family very sumptuously. There were many, to be sure, who did better, but this was a fair average in their judgment."

Back Again. We see in the streets, quite a number of gentleman gold-diggers, who mounted the California hobby in a hurry, but are now glad to get off again. They got as far on their pilgrimage as that terrible half-way house, Panama, and there they had a glimpse of the "Elephant," but rather than accompany the animal as far as El Dorado, they sensibly concluded to come back to Gotham again,—some of them in the same vessel which carried them out. Some of these gentry inform us, that they are entirely cured of the "gold fever," and are now half disposed to throw away their "washbowls," and go to work for an honest living, here, in a Christian country and among Christian men. [New York Express.

Fire at South Boston. At a little before one o'clock on Tuesday morning, fire broke out in the lard and trying factory, located between Gold and Fifth streets, South Boston, of John W. Crafts, (owner of the late ship Franklin.) The factory was entirely destroyed, and several wooden dwellings adjacent thereto suffered considerably from having taken fire from the flying sparks. Mr. Crafts had no insurance upon the building, the policy having expired some ten days since. The stock, &c, were insured for $10,000.

Fires. At Dorchester and Milton Village, about 11 o'clock, on Tuesday night, the extensive cabinet shop of the Messrs. Nightingale was entirely destroyed, together with a large amount of stock and tools, and the steam engine. It was with the utmost exertions of the firemen that the adjoining houses were saved. Loss $4000; insured for $2750, in New Hampshire. The policy expired at noon, yesterday. The loss to the workmen is severe, nearly all of their tools being destroyed or ruined. Some of the sufferers were insured for small amounts. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Durango, *Mexico, March* 2, 1849. You are of course aware of already the hitherto successful voyage of the steamer California, which reached Mazatlan a fortnight ago, and proceeded to California; and you have also been informed of Gen. P. Smith's manifesto, the prime object of which is not exactly known. Emigrants from this country do not appear restrained by it, nor by the unfavorable rumors either which have been latterly current here and in Mazatlan, as regards the excessive abundance at San Francisco of men and merchandize, and the scarcity of gold. These reports require confirmation, and if they are founded upon something, the circumstances that the news refers to a period in the depth of winter when the country was probably covered with snow, may possibly explain them. Great numbers of people do however, really pass through this to Mazatlan, and there can be no doubt that the neighbourhood of San Francisco will very soon be overstocked with speculators and fortune-hunters.

About thirteen thousand ounces of gold have been brought to this coast, all of which goes to England in the English ship-of-war Cypress, now here, and soon to sail for Valparaiso.

Unsuccessful Forgery.—A check for seven hundred and fifty dollars, purporting to be signed by Henry Codman, was presented at the Union Bank on Saturday by a lad. The teller, who had some suspicions that all was not right, questioned the boy, who stated that a man in the street handed him the check and gave him a quarter of a dollar to go and get the money. The boy was taken to the window, which was opened, and asked to point out the man; but the rogue, who, of course, was on the watch, took care not to let himself be visible. The forger, it was discovered, had gone into Mr. Codman's office, which is in the same building with the Bank, and had torn out a leaf from Mr. C.'s book, and filled up one of the checks.—[*Atlas.*

Agricultural School.—The committee of the New York Legislature, to whom the subject was committed, have reported in favor of the establishment of an Agriculture School in that State. The committee propose that a Board of Commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor, who shall mature a plan for the establishment and management of an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, with estimates of expenses, &c. &c., submit the same to the next Legislature.

Washington News. The despatch to the Courier and Enquirer confirms the telegraphic announcement that Gen. Taylor would favor protection so far as is required, and specific duties instead of the *ad valorem* principle. The editor of the Pittsburgh, Pa. Commercial Journal, a tariff paper, who had an interview with the President, was the authority for the above. Mr. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury, was to return to Washington to-morrow.

The Dungeons of the Inquisition. It is said that by order of the present Roman Government, the prisons of the Holy Office, as the Inquisition was blasphemously called, have been visited and the prisoners liberated. In a gloomy dungeon was found a wretched bishop of Egypt, condemned under Pope Leo XIII.; he had nearly lost the use of his legs from long incarceration. Two nuns were among the prisoners; they were removed to a charitable institution.

The factory at Glendale, owned by Goodrich, Beach & Co., and occupied by Bond, Sheldon & Co., has been burnt with most of its contents. Loss about $40,000; insured $32,000.

Fatal Accident at Norwich Falls. A Mr. Bottom, while looking on some people who were blasting rocks near Norwich Falls, on Friday last, was instantly killed by the explosion of a large blast, being struck by the fragment of the rock, which carried away the top of his head. He was about sixty years of age.

Elijah Ball, who has been in the Rhode Island State Prison for 30 years, for the murder of his wife, died on Wednesday, of a cancer on the stomach.

Proposed Canadian Tariff. *Montreal,* April 9. The government presented the draft of a new tariff on Saturday, but met with much opposition. Probably a higher scale will be adopted for agricultural products and manufactures. The chief argument of the opposition was the high duties in the United States. The Ministerial scheme was to impose ten per cent. upon almost every article but groceries; grains to be free. The Protectionists desire no change in the present rates on grains and animals, and 25 per cent. on manufactures, 2 1-2 per cent. on raw materials.

A most important measure has just been announced in the House by the Attorney General. It proposes to abolish the seignorial tenure in in Canada East. This is one of the most important movements of the day. [Correspondence New York Tribune.

Municipal Court. Present Judge Bigelow. Arrangements—Henry Carney, Patrick Fitzgibbon, James Casey, James Dolan, and William Wilson, severally for violation of the license law, and keeping noisy and disorderly houses; Garrison Miller, for violation of the license law, and keeping a house of ill-fame; Alfred Simpson, keeping a house of ill-fame; George Bowditch, larceny. Sentences—John Fennessey, larceny, three years hard labor in the State Prison; Lydia Hitchins, larceny, six months in the House of Correction; Alfred Simpson, keeping a house of ill-fame, six months in the House of Correction; John S. Smith and John Johnson; severally for violation of the license law, and keeping a noisy house, each fined $100 and costs; Timothy Creeclen, violation of the license law, fined $100 and costs.

Appointments. The official papers at Washington contain a batch of appointments of Land Officers, Indian Agents, Marshals, &c. The list comprises the following:—

John J. Walker, Collector, Mobile, Alabama, vice James E. Saunders.

Isaiah D. Hart, Collector, District of St. John's, Florida, vice Charles Byrne.

William R. Watson, Collector, Providence, Rhode Island, vice Benjamin Cowell.

Moses Richardson Naval Officer, Providence, Rhode Island, vice Silas A. Comstock.

Bowen Sweitzer of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Ignatius Mudd, of the District of Columbia to be Commissioner of Public Buildings.

Mr. Clifford arrived at the city of Mexico on the 31st of Jan., and paid his official visits to the heads of department on the 1st of Feb., by whom he was most courteously greeted. The authorities have assured Mr. Clifford that all Americans travelling to California shall receive the protection of the government. On the 20th of Feb., the city contained some 300 California-bound Americans—They were seen in squads gazing on the masqueraders who promenaded the streets. All Americans in the city have been treated with civility and respect by the government, but at Puebla several Americans were hooted and stoned in the streets as they passed through the town.

Exercise. The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:

"The way English ladies *live* in the open air, the daily fatigue they endure, and the pleasure they find in it, would astonish some of the delicate dames near you; not more, however, than the healthy feelings and good looks they reap from it would."

Fire in South Woburn. A fire broke out yesterday morning at about 4 o'clock, in a building belonging to Church & Lane, manufacturers of Piano Fortes, occupied for storing veneers and lumber, also by several of their men as a workshop, which was entirely consumed, with the contents. The workmen lost all their tools. T. Gilbert of Boston lost a large quantity of veneers and other stock for the manufacture of Piano Fortes. No insurance.

The Hallowell Murder. Saml L. Blanchard, who was arrested for causing the death of Kin'-Kennan, in Hallowell, has been fully committed to answer to the charge of murder. Elijah Barter and George Runnels, his associates, have also been committed in default of bail in the sum of $1000 each, and John and Henry Leeman in $500, for their appearance at the next term of the Supreme court to be held in Augusta in May.

A meeting of Democrats was recently held in St. Louis, at which resolutions were passed approving of the course of Senator Benton and others of the Missouri delegation, for refusing to co-operate with Mr. Calhoun and those Southern Senators who signed the manifesto. The meeting also dissapproved of the resolutions of the Legislature, in favor of extending Slavery into New Territories, and declared that Congress had the power to regulate and control in the whole matter.

Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Legislature have by a vote of 40 to 9, passed resolutions censuring the course of Senator Walker, and *instructing him to resign!* Mr. Walker had been distinctly and empathically instructed, and had given the most solemn pledges to support the proviso, before his election, but proved recreant to them when at Washington in endeavoring to force a bill through the Congress, which virtually extended slavery into the new territories.

A Reasonable Prayer. Josiah Winslow was one of the early Governors of Massachusetts Colony. It is said that at his funeral, the Rev. Mr. Witherell, of Scituate, prayed that "the Governor's son might be made half equal to his father." The Rev. Dr. Gad Hitchcock observed afterwards, "that the prayer was so very reasonable, it might be hoped that God would grant it; but He did not." [New York Observer.

Fire in Mendon. We learn from Clement's Express, that between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, a large stable, barn and sheds attached, owned by Mr. Silas Dudley, were consumed by fire. A pair of horses valued at $300, 20 head of cattle, and several swine perished in the flames. About 20 tons of hay was also destroyed.

Wages in Lowell. The Lowell Courier states that on the first of the present month the wages of the operatives upon the corporations of that city were raised from twenty to twenty-five per cent—having been restored to what they were six months ago. This must be most acceptable to the girls.

The Union says that Congress forgot to make any appropriation for the salaries of Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Home Department.

All the veteran Commodores now at Washington dined with General Taylor on Thursday last.

An Aberdeen paper states, that whilst the prayer book, together with all the clothes of a deceased cholera patient, were carefully burnt, six £1 notes, found on his person were religiously preserved.

Harrisburg, Monday, April 9.

The House of Representatives this afternoon passed the Revenue bill, as also the Homestead Exemption bill, which exempts from execution three hundred dollars worth of real or personal estate. The bill passed by a large majority.

Fires. At Danvers, the barn of Benjamin Goodridge was destroyed by fire, on Saturday night, with a valuable horse, some hay, and a wagon and harness. Next night, the slaughter-house and barn of Samuel Crane, and barn of Joseph Buxton, in the same town were burnt. All were the work of an incendiary.

At Portland, on Sunday evening, the tavern stand of Israel Hunt, on Portland street, with the range of sheds adjoining, were so nearly destroyed as to be rendered worthless. Furniture was removed. Loss about $2000. No insurance.

At Cumberland, Me., the house of Daniel R. Allen was destroyed on Friday evening by fire, which caught from a boy being up stairs with a light. Insured for $500. Part of the furniture saved.

LEGISLATIVE.

Friday, April 6.

In Senate. Mr. Balch from the Committee on the Fisheries, reported leave to withdraw on petition of Moses Foster of Ipswich.

On motion of Mr. Easton, the Senate proceeded to the orders of the day. The House bill concerning business names and marks, was rejected, after some debate. The bill concerning the inspection of pickled fish, was laid on the table.

In the House. *Petitions presented and referred.* Of the Pitchawan Manufacturing Company, for an increase of capital; of Moses Newell and others, for a railroad from Newburyport through West Newbury and Bradford to Lawrence.

Reports of Committees. On the Judiciary, by Mr. Kellogg of Pittsfield, inexpedient to legislate concerning the service of the trustee process; in relation to the alteration of the income tax; concerning notice by owners of real estate of their intention to sell the same to assessors of taxes; in relation to the appointment of another Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; concerning the extension of jurisdiction of Judges of Probate, in certain cases; in regard to sureties in recognizances.

Orders adopted. On motion of Mr. Condry, of Newbury, that the Committee on the Judiciary consider whether any legislation is necessary in relation to the property of school districts.

The House took up the orders of the day, and Col. Schouler's Militia bill was the first matter therein to be considered. The first question was on the amendment of Mr. Greene of Milton, to strike out the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th sections of the bill—which amendment was equivalent to a motion to kill it.

Mr. Schouler addressed the House at length in favor of the bill, and against the amendment. He was replied to by Messrs. Greene and Walker of North Brookfield. Other gentlemen addressed the House on the subject, and to cut short the debate, Mr. Marsh of Quincy moved the previous question, which was sustained.—The main question was then put—Mr. Green's 'amendment' was carried, 66 to 60. The next question was on ordering the bill, as mutilated, to a third reading, and this the House refused to do—yeas 11, nays 88.

Saturday, April 7.

In Senate. A petition for the abolition of capital punishment, was presented from Cyrus Stowe and others.

The following reports were made from Committees:

By Mr. Simmons, Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance, bill to extend the time for paying in the Capital stock of the Traders' Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

By Mr. James, Committee on Prisons, bill to abolish corporal punishment in prisons.

Mr. Torrey, from the Banking Committee, reported bills to incorporate the Lynn Bank, in Lynn; the Milford Bank in Milford; the Western Bank in Springfield: the Cape Cod Bank, in Provincetown; the Cochituate Bank in Boston; the Mattapan Bank in Dorchester; the Worcester County Bank, and the Blackstone Savings' Bank in Blackstone. Also, leave to withdraw on the several petitions of the Tremont Bank in Boston, and the Neponset Bank in Quincy, for an increase of capital stock.

On motion of Mr. Boutwell of Groton, the Senate report on the petition of Nathaniel Ingalls and others, for a division of the town of Lynn, was recommitted to the Committee on Towns. The House refused to reconsider the vote whereby the bill to establish the city of Lynn, was ordered to be engrossed.

Passed to be enacted. Bills concerning Stony Brook in Hull; granting further time to the Cohasset Bank to close its concerns; incorporating the Young Ladies' Institute; concerning the Newburyport Railroad Company; concerning Electric Telegraph Companies and Electric Telegraphing; incorporating the proprietors of the Lee Street Church in Lowell; resolve, on the petition of Joseph Palmer and others.

The motion to reconsider the vote indefinitely postponing the bill to incorporate the Edgeworth Company, was taken up on the motion of Mr. Howe of Brookline. After a long and sharp debate, the motion to reconsider was carried by a vote of 86 to 60.

The debate was continued until after 1 P. M., when the previous question was applied. An amendment to restrict the issue of stock at less than its par value was adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 80 to 70.

Orders were adopted, on motion of Mr. Bacon of Worcester, instructing the Committee on Railways and Canals to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that Railroads may change their location after the original location, provided land can be purchased to relocate; the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire, &c., of supplying the surplus fees of Sheriffs and Clerks to the support of Law Libraries in the several Counties.

Monday, April 9.

In Senate. A motion was made to reconsider the vote whereby the resolve in favor of the town of Richmond was rejected on Saturday, and the motion was laid on the table.

The bill concerning the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury was rejected.

The bill to establish the city of Lynn, and the resolve concerning the printing for the Commonwealth, were passed to be enacted.

The orders of the day were reached, and considered up to the time of adjourning.

In the House. Reports of Committees.—Leave to withdraw on the several petitions of Edward Taylor and others, Melvin Copeland and others, John A. Gould and others, Jabez R. Gott and others, and R. G. Shaw and others. Bills to incorporate the Cocasseett Coal Mining Company, and the Pennsylvania Coal Mining Company. That it is inexpedient to legislate respecting the revival of laws. Reference to the next General Court of the petition of G. R. Williams, for the removal of a Justice of the Peace.

The orders of the day were taken up and several matters were disposed of without debate.

The Resolve to pay the City of Roxbury a pauper account was passed to a third reading after a long debate.

Tuesday, April 10.

In Senate. Prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Langworthy.

The bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Smith charities was passed to be enacted.

The bill concerning the inspection of pickled fish was taken from the orders of the day and amended, after considerable discussion, by the restoration of the section which provides for the appointment of three Inspectors General.

There was then a good deal more debate upon the subsequent question of passing the bill to be engrossed.

Afterwards the bill was ordered to be engrossed, but Mr. Bisley gave notice of a motion to reconsider the engrossing vote.

The orders of the day were then taken up and disposed of.

In the House. Yesterday afternoon—a bill was introduced, on leave, to establish a market at the South end, in Boston.

The orders of the day were taken up and the following bills passed to be engrossed: to incorporate the town of Melrose; in relation to probate bonds; concerning proceedings in Insolvency; in addition, &c., to incorporate the Housatonic Agricultural Society; confirming the doings of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. Adjourned.

This Morning. Bill reported—to authorize the City of Boston to establish a cemetery.

Reports—that it is inexpedient to legislate respecting licensing places of public amusement; County Commissioners assessing expenses of Roads and Bridges; the property of School Districts.

The bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Smith Charity was passed to be enacted.

The orders of the day were taken up, and a debate took place on the Bill concerning the rights of Mill owners, which was passed to be engrossed.

The bill concerning expulsion from Public Schools, was indefinitely postponed.

Other papers were advanced one stage in regular order. [Transcript.

Wednesday, April 11.

In Senate. The Senate refused to concur with the House in asking the Chaplains of the Legislature to perform divine service on Sunday next in the Representative's chamber.

The petition of Mary May and others, for the establishment of a State Reform School for girls was referred to the next General Court.

It was voted that when the Senate adjourn, it be till 11 o'clock on Friday.

A resolve was reported for the pay of the Council, Legislature and officers, and for collateral expenses.

The orders of the day were taken up and disposed of.

In the House. The Auction Tax Bill was amended so as to limit the tax to one half of what is now imposed and passed to a third reading.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to amend the Boston water bill, so as to limit the new expenditure for East Boston to $300,000 and the bill was passed to a third reading.

Reports of Committees. That it is inexpedient to legislate concerning making up judgments and computing interest. Leave to withdraw to Augustus Hopkins and others for alteration of the law respecting publications of intention of marriage. Bill providing that divorced women may be authorized to take their maiden names.

The bill to set off a part of Weston to Waltham was next taken up and after debate, was passed to be engrossed with an amendment.

From California. Mr. James S. Wethered arrived here on Saturday night from California. He left San Francisco November 25, in the U. S. ship Lexington, which ship had a passage of 70 days to Valparaiso.

He left Valparaiso in the British steamer, and was two days crossing the isthmus. There were about 2000 persons on the isthmus, some of them were in a state of destitution; many talked of returning to the states, and some had already started on their return. Trade was brisk in San Francisco, goods selling at fair prices; the merchants, however, were expecting a great decline, as large stocks are looked for from the states, England and South America.

He also says that many of the accounts we have received as to the prices at which goods were sold, and the immense yields of gold from the mines, are exaggerated. The calculation of the best informed was, that four millions of gold had been taken from the mine up to the time of his leaving.

Mr. Wethered, after having disposed of his stock of goods by the "Rhone," formed a company of 12 for the purpose of mining, most of whom vamosed. He sold out his tent and provisions to five who remained with him, and after a tour of observation for several days, returned to San Francisco. He believes he reached a distance of 350 miles from San Francisco up the Americano, which is farther than any American had gone, and saw the smoke of what he supposed was a large volcano, some 40 or 50 miles distant. He passed large numbers of persons at the different placers, some of whom had been very successful; others so unsuccessful, that they preferred returning to San Francisco, and work for good wages. [Baltimore Patriot.]

The Worcester Spy gives the following account:—

Immigrants Returning. Simeon Mayo, one of the company who went from this city, about six weeks since, for California, returned yesterday morning. Our townsmen, Sydney Downes, and two others of the company, returned with him as far as New York. They have been to Panama, and finding no means of conveyance any further, thought it best to return while they had the strength and means. They gave a deplorable account of the state of things on the Isthmus. It is supposed there are some four or five thousand persons there, waiting conveyance to San Francisco. The steamer California, which had been expected for some time, had not arrived, and when she does come she can do but little to diminish the number of emigrants thronging to Panama. In the mean time, sickness has set in, and was fast increasing. Near five hundred persons, it is supposed, have exhausted their funds, and are without the means either of getting away from Panama, or supporting themselves there, and the evil is daily augmenting. It was understood that the company from Westfield would return. Several also, from Barre were coming back. The weather had become very hot at Panama, and emigrants who were not in good health suffered severely from it.

Burglaries at Dorchester. On Friday night, the dwelling-house of the late Dr. Codman, in Dorchester, was entered by removing a square of glass in a window, and slipping the fastening. The Journal states that the house was ransacked, but the only article known to have been taken was a camphor wood trunk, filled with clothing and other articles, which was removed from an upper entry, and carried to the front gate, where it was broken open, and its contents overhauled and scattered about. It is not known whether anything was taken from the trunk, as it belonged to a lady who is absent. The house of D. Brewer was entered the same night, by removing a cellar window. The rogue ransacked the cellar and lower rooms, and then went up to the chambers, entering that where Mr. Brewer and wife were sleeping, and was about laying his hands upon a watch which hung over the mantel-piece, when he was perceived by Mr. Brewer. The rogue became frightened and fled. Some fifty dollars' worth of property, consisting of silver spoons, clothing, &c., were stolen from this last dwelling.

Washington, April 8. I learn that the Cabinet made an important decision yesterday, which cannot fail of meeting the decided approbation of the people. The decision is—that in all appointments the locality of the appointee shall constitute a cardinal consideration—that is, that men shall not be imported from a distant place to fill appointments in a given locality, provided competent and faithful men reside in said locality, and desire, or will accept the office.

It is rumored here that several changes of heads of bureaus will take place to-morrow—that Dr. Collins, First Auditor from Virginia will give place to John S. Gallagher, also of Virginia—that General McCalla, Second Auditor from Kentucky, will give place to Judge Clayton, of Georgia—and that Allan A. Hall of Tennessee will enter on the duties of Register of the Treasury, in place of Daniel Graham of Tennessee, who has resigned and gone home. [Baltimore Patriot.

At Ware Village, on Friday morning, a large barn belonging to Capt. Hartwell, was destroyed by fire, with five horses and a considerable quantity of hay and grain.

A fire in Longmeadow woods was discovered on Sunday evening. A large turn-out put a stop to it; but not until at least 100 acres of young trees were burnt over.

The main building of the Taft Print Works, in Coventry, R. I., owned by A & W. Sprague, and occupied by J. C. Butterworth was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss on the building, machinery, and cloth, fully covered by insurance at the following offices:—On the building $8500, equally divided between the American and Roger Williams, Providence; on cloth and printing machine $2000, at the Ætna, Hartford; on cloth $5000, at the Merchants', Boston; and $6500 at the American office in Providence. Part of the goods were saved.

Dividend. The Manufacturers Insurance Co., have declared a dividend of five per cent, payable on demand.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 9th inst, Paul Willard, Jr., Esq., of Charlestown to Maria Louisa, daughter of Samuel F. McCleary, Esq.

9th inst, Patrick Arklay, Esq, to Miss Julia Cornelia Parker, daughter of William Parker, Esq.

10th inst, Mr Charles A. Brigham of Westboro', to Miss Josephine J. S. French.

In Stoneham, Mr Timothy Wakefield, Jr., of Reading to Mrs Nancy J. Tuttle of S.

In Pembroke, Mass., 8th inst, Capt Jacob Hersey of New York, to Frances G., daughter of Judge Whitman, late of P.

In Danvers, by Rev Thomas Street, Mr George W. Curtis to Miss Ann Reed.

In Duxbury, 8th inst, by Rev Mr Moore, Mr Lewis M. Bailey to Miss Deborah Delano, all of D.

In Worcester, 4th inst, William Sumner Barton, Esq., to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Jennison, Esq.

In North Hampton, N. H., 22d ult, Mr Washington Parker of Quincy Mass., to Miss Mary E. Roby.

In Thompson, Ct., 29th ult, Mr Horace Holman of Worcester to Miss Elizabeth Arnold of Marlborough.

In New York, 4th inst, Mr O. M. Foster to Miss Hannah Stone, both of Springfield; 3d inst, Mr Jabez D. Baker of New Bedford to Miss Ann Maria Pierce of Dartmouth.

DEATHS.

In this city, 6th inst, Mrs Hannah Hubbard, relict of the late Peter Hubbard of Holden, and formerly the widow of Mr John Dodd, of the same place, 90 yrs 1 mon h.

6th inst, Mrs Louisa H. Dwight, wife of Rev Louis Dwight, 41.

7th inst, of scarlet fever, Catharine Matilda child of Fred. H. Stimpson, 9 yrs 2 mos 14 days.

7th inst, Catherine Belknap, youngest child of Mr Joseph B. Smith, 10 mos 23 days; Francis Cracroft, youngest child of Rev Henry F. Eden of Woburn.

8th inst, John Trecothick Apthorp, 80.

In South Boston, 9th inst, Mrs Priscilla H., wife of Earl Shaw, Esq., 39.

In Charlestown, 5th inst, of scarlet fever, Thomas Russell, only son of Thomas R. B. and Abby W. Edmands, 16 mos.

In Milton, 4th inst, Mrs Mary L., relict of the late Rev Henry Ware, Jr., of Cambridge, 50.

In West Cambridge, 11th inst, widow Rebecca Perry, 71.

In Dedham, 9th inst, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Guild, 11 yrs.

In Waltham, 8th inst, Mrs Jane Ellen, wife of George Barry, and daughter of the late James Hooper of Boston.

In Salem, 2d ult, Mrs Hannah, wife of Mr Benj S. Galucia, 44.

In Brighton, 2d inst, William H. Cowdrey, son of Mr Amos Cowdrey of Malden, 21 yrs 6 mos.

In Ipswich, Capt Philip Carrol, formerly of Newburyport, 71.

In Gloucester, 7th inst, Mrs Esther S. Parsons, 46; Mr Wm Low, 69.

In Marlboro', 24th ult, Capt Silas Newton, 69.

In Sherburne, 7th inst, Susan Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr William H. Perry, formerly of Boston.

In Auburn, Mass., 9th inst, after a lingering and painful illness, of consumption, Mrs Sarah M. Hollis, daughter of Robert and Martha Hasty of Scarboro', Me., 27 yrs 3 mos.

In North Brookfield, 4th inst, Nancy Jane, only child of William S. and Martha S. Keep, 15 yrs.

In Worcester, 6th inst, at his residence on Ashland Street, Dea Joseph Converse, 54.

In Springfield, 7th inst, Mrs Martha, wife of Mr Francis Gray of Boston, 63.

In Hampton Falls, N. H., Mrs Abigail Marshall, 100.

In Brattleboro', Vt., 24th ult, Dea Nathaniel Sampson, 95—formerly of Pelham, Mass.

In Camargo, Mexico, of cholera, 11th ult, Dr F. K. Robertson of Spencer, Mass.

Number of Deaths in Boston, for the week ending on Saturday, April 7th, 91.

2 of the above died at Deer Island Hospital.

Causes—Consumption 19: typhus fever 1: brain do 1: scarlet do 4: lung do 5: purpural do 1: canker 1: croup 1: infantile 10: child bed 5: convulsions 3: worms 2: inflammation of lungs 1: do bowels 1: disease of brain 3: do bowels 1: do liver 1: do lungs 1: do heart 1: whooping cough 1: measles 11: erysipelas 4: dropsy on brain 3: marasmus 1: diarrhœa 1: dysentery 1: paralysis 1: accidental 2: teething 1: intemperance 1: drowned 1.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing April 15.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon rises.	Length of Days.
Sunday.	5 19	6 42	0 55	13 23
Monday.	5 18	6 43	1 38	13 25
Tuesday.	5 16	6 44	2 16	13 28
Wednesday.	5 14	6 45	2 53	13 31
Thursday.	5 13	6 47	3 26	13 34
Friday.	5 11	6 48	4 2	13 37
Saturday.	5 10	6 49	sets	13 39

Review of the Markets.

ASHES—Pearls are plenty, and are selling at 6jc; there is a less abundant supply of Pots, and they bring 6¾c per lb, cash; as the season for supplies has arrived, they will probably soon be lower.

COAL—There have been sales of some parcels of Cannel, at $12 per chaldron, cash; Anthracite is in steady demand, by retail, at $6 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—There is a very good demand, and the market is firm; there have been sales of 3000 bags St Domingo, for export, on private terms; 1500 do do, principally for export, at 5¼a6c; 300 do Porto Cabello, 7c; 150 do Java, 8a9c per lb, 6 mos.

FISH—The weather having been favorable for packing, there has been a better demand for Codfish; sales of about 3000 qtls large, at $2,50a.62½ loose, and $2, 75a2,87½ packed; small, 1,75a1,80, loose, and $2a2, 12½ per qtl packed; 1400 qtls Bake, at 1,42 per qtl, cash; Mackerell are dull, we quote No 1 at 8,25; No 2, 3,25; No 3, 3,25 per bl, cash; sales of Alewives at 3,50 per bl, cash.

HAY—There have been large arrivals of Eastern, but a considerable portion of it is ordinary; sales of good at $10,50a11 per ton, cash.

HIDES—There has been rather more inquiry the past week; there have been sales of 11,500 Buenos Ayres at—supposed—10jc; 1500 wet salted do at 5jc; 2000 Buenos Ayres kips at about 14½c; 2000 Southern at 7jc; 1000 Western, 8jc; 1000 Truxilla, 8jc; some wet salted kips at 7c per lb; 150 bales Calcutta at 72½c a$1,10 each; some Curacao Goat Skins, at about 50c each, 6 mos.

HOPS—The market is dull; small sales the trade, at 8c per lb, cash.

LIME—The arrivals are considerable, and prices are rather lower; sales of Thomaston at 85c per cask, cash.

METALS—Sheathing Copper has rather improved; sales are making at 21½c per lb, 6 mos; Yellow Metal is firm, and in good demand; sales of Taunton manufactured at 18c per lb, 6 mos; English at the same price; in Iron there is but little doing, and prices have declined; some sales of Scotch Pig, No 1, from store, at $26a27 per ton, 6 mos; Nails are in good demand at 4a4¼c per lb, 6 mos; about 6000 pigs of Lead have arrived since our last, all of which had been previously sold, and there is very little in first hands; 500 pigs have been taken at 4¼c, and 500 do at 5c per lb, cash; sale of 100 pigs Revelly Tin at 22½c per lb, 6 mos.

MOLASSES—There have been large arrivals, but the demand has been good; about 1500 hhds Cuba sweet, have been taken at 20a20½c; a cargo of Sagua at 24c; 50 bls Cienfuegos Muscovado at 23c; a cargo of 175 bls Mansanilla at 30½c per gal, 6 mos; in distilling qualities, 275 hhds old crop, the casks in bad order at 19c per gal, 6 mos; 600 hhds Cuba sour at the same price.

PROVISIONS—The market is well supplied with Pork, and prices remain about the same as last week

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Niagara reached Boston on Saturday.

The project of modifying the British navigation laws seems likely to result in little or nothing.

The King of Holland is dead, but as he was a person of no great political consequence, his decease is a matter of small public moment.

The Austrian Diet have formed a constitution for the empire on very liberal principles.

The war continues in Hungary, but no decisive or important military movements are reported.

It is intimated that the advices from India are favorable to the British.

The Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 20th, in 13 days from New-York. Her arrival was anxiously looked for as the bearer of President Taylor's inaugural address, which was immediately telegraphed to the London Press.

Mr. Macaulay was installed as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow on the 21st ult., and made an eloquent and impressive address to the students.

The news by this arrival presents European politics in a more threatening aspect than at any previous period during the past year, and its importance, not less than its exciting interest, predominates over all other intelligence.—In England the unsettled and alarming state of continental politics, and the fears generally indulged in with reference to the forthcoming abundance by the overland mail from India, had the effect, up to within three days of the sailing of the Niagara, to create considerable despondency in commercial cities, and an almost entire suspension of extensive operations in every department of trade. The cotton market was unusually dull and depressed; the prices receded full one farthing. Nearly every principal article of commerce partook of the general gloom.—But on Wednesday the anxiously looked for Indian news was received, and being of a more favorable character than had been anticipated, a reaction immediately took place, and at the moment of the Niagara's departure every branch of trade had assumed a far more cheerful aspect.

Markets.—Cotton, that sure barometer of commercial health and confidence, rallied at once to the extent of 1-8 of a penny, and the market for the week closed with rather an active demand. There has been no improvement in the trade for breadstuffs since advices by the Canada. In fact prices in all the leading markets have continued to recede; but low as they now are, purchasers still held off, from a conviction that they have not reached the lowest point. There has been no diminution in the extent of employment in manufacturing districts, but there has been a perceptible falling off in the demand for manufactured goods. There is a lull in the metal trade, and prices are a shade lower, but it is believed that the late advance of £1 per ton on manufactured iron, and 10s on forged pig, will be fully maintained at the coming quarter-day.

The reports by the overland mail represent trade at Bombay, Calcutta, and Canton to be good, and business generally to be in a healthy state. The supply of money continues abundant on call.

England.—The proposal of Mr. D'Israeli, in Parliament, to make an inquiry into the peculiar burdens on land, with a view to their relief, has been rejected by a majority of 280 to 189. This majority is quite decisive for the present; but Mr. D'Israeli promises to bring it forward again and again, and it remains to be seen to what point of depression agricultural produce will fall. Upon the political results of the great experiment now in progress must depend the eventful solution of this important question.

The Army and Navy Estimates have been carried by majorities quite as large as heretofore.—The long threatened opposition of Mr. Hume and Mr. Cobden has subsided into a feeble remonstrance in the House of Commons against the present alleged excessive number of troops. Only the most insignificant minorities have supported the financial reforms,—the events in Europe seemed to have aroused the British feelings, and it is quite plain that the cry of "ships, commerce" was never more popular than at this moment. Up to this period of the session, the state of parties in the House has not undergone any material change. There exists on all sides, a sincere desire to support the executive upon all national grounds.

The political opponents of the present ministry do not aim to expel them from office. A Peel ministry split up, as the Peelites are, into two parties, and forming together, scarcely a sixth part of the House, is at present out of the question, and the protectionists party are waiting for the further development of free trade measures which they believe, with the depreciation of agricultural produce, will terminate in such overwhelming national distress that an appeal to the people will give their party a majority in the House of Commons.

We rejoice to say that the cholera is fast disappearing; the total number of cases has reached 11,501, of which 1200 were in the metropolis and suburbs. The total deaths have been 3465. The weather has been uninterruptedly mild and fine for the season.

Ireland.—The west and south of Ireland seems to be in a deplorable state. Several frightful murders are reported. The cholera is committing extensive ravages in Limerick. To compensate for their sad and distressing visitations, the farmers have commenced tilling the ground to a vast extent, and the potato is again planted to a greater breadth than heretofore. The attachment of the Irish to this their precarious mode of sustenance cannot be eradicated. It is hoped that the early sowing has been adopted generally throughout the country, that the chances of failure may be diminished.

France.—Public attention continues to centre in the trials at Bourges, which are proceeding with due solemnity. But the Parisians do not anticipate any new light to be thrown upon the events of the last year, and the distance from the capital precludes the possibility of making the proceedings a subject of excitement. The public attention at Paris is more absorbed by a matter nearer home, of far more exciting character. After a painful investigation into all the circumstances connected with the murder of Gen. Brea, the government spared the lives of all the convicted party, with the exception of two, who were brought to the scaffold on the 14th and guillotined. This first application of the hateful instrument of punishment, since the revolution, has excited the Red Republicans to uncontrollable fury. They have stigmatized the President as an executioner and an assassin, and M. Proudhon concludes an outrageous article on the subject, thus addressing Louis Napoleon. "You have restored the guillotine, and it will only disappear with you."

The abolition of the clubs has been decided in the Assembly, by a slender majority of 459 over 378, the division being taken by ballot.

At Toulon there are great preparations for embarking troops, and in consequence of the movement in Piedmont and Italy, the army of the Alps has been again recruited, and every arrangement made, so that a large division of troops may cross the Alps, should an armed intervention be resorted to. Up to this moment there seems a cordial and complete understanding between the French and English Governments, in respect to the affairs of Italy. The French funds have fluctuated violently since our last; the 5 per cent fell 3 per cent in one day, owing to the rumors of actual hostilities in Piedmont, but they have since rallied. Very large purchases seem to be making on English and foreign account. The last prices of the 5 per cents, were 82 60; the 3 per cents, 52 40.

Holland and Denmark. The King of Holland has been removed from the scene of impending strife on the continent, having expired on the 17th ultimo. His son, now King William the Third, was in London at the time, but immediately proceeded to his dominions, where probably he has peacably ascended the throne.

The notice for the cessation of the armistice, and of the blockade of the Schleswig Holstein ports, has been officially published. A correspondent at Berlin, however, on the 20th writes—"I learn that yesterday the Danish Envoy had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Van Arnin, in which he communicated to him the removal of the Danish armistice for three months."

Austria. The Diet of Kremsier, which was convoked by the late emperor, and has occupied the few months of its existence in discussions, has been dismissed, after having promulgated a constitution, not only for the countries represented at Kremsier, but for the whole Austrian Empire. The great object which has been kept in view by the framers of this constitution, is the making of all Austria into a free, independent, individual, indissoluble, constitutional monarchy. With regard to the political and social regulations guaranteed under this constitution, the liberality of their nature can hardly fail to excite surprise. Individual liberty is secured. The press is not allowed to be put under censorship. The complete equality and toleration of all religions—the independence of every church and sect in the management of its own property and affairs—the extension of education to all languages, and its prosecution, as government work, are especially secured.

The Imperial Diet is to consist of two Houses, whose constitution approaches nearer to that of the American Senate and House of Representatives than the Legislative Assembly of any other state. How this constitution may work when reduced to practice must, of course, depend upon the people themselves; but it must be admitted that it places in their hands ample means of securing a share of political freedom, scarcely inferior to that of any other country in the world.

Italy. Hostilities appear inevitable. Genoa, Turin, indeed all Piedmont, seems ready to fight, whilst the Austrian general, Radetzky, has issued proclamations to his army at Milan that he accepts the challenge, and the sword must once more decide who shall be the possessor of the fair fields of Lombardy. At Rome there appears no stability in the perpetually changing ministries.—The Pope continues at Gaeta, waiting the upshot of events which cannot remain long in their present state. The English and French squadrons have arrived at Palermo, and the admirals are making a last effort to induce the Sicilians to accept the *ultimatum* of the King of Naples. Should, however, hostilities, actually break out in Piedmont the Sicilians and Genoese, and in fact all the Italians, will take a part in the war, the consequences of which will, we fear, be very different to their wild anticipations.

The Marseilles Journals say that Modena has been evacuated by the Austrians, and that the Duke has fled. This is confirmed by a proclamation published at Leghorn in behalf of Governor Bosi.

Radetzky has also evacuated Placenza.

It is thought Mazzini will be proclaimed as Dictator of Rome. The Romans are said to propose to themselves the siege of Ferrara.

A friend of ours in California, writing from San Francisco, places the richness of the soil in a very strange light. He hired a wagon, he says, the day after he arrived, and took a ride to the mines. When he came back instead of putting his hand into his pocket and paying for the go, on Northern Principles, he just scraped the dirt from the wheels, washed it, paid the ostler fifteen dollars, and yet had thirty dollars left to "make a night of."—[Albany Knickerbocker.

Convicted. At the Plymouth Court of Common Pleas Joseph Bryant, an old criminal, who has been in the state prison six times before, was sentenced to six years imprisonment for the robbery of stores in the night time some weeks since in East and West Bridgewater. D. C. Tenny and Joseph Stevens were also convicted of having broken into and robbed a store in North Bridgewater. The former was sent to the State Reform School during minority.

Fremont's Half-Horse, Half-Deer and Half-Camel. This curious animal, that was said to have been found by Col. Fremont, in the River Gila, and which does not seem to fall under any department of the present classification of Natural History, has come to town. It is on its way to Europe. [New York Post.

Robbery at the Tremont House. An English gentleman, who was a passenger in the steamer Niagara from Liverpool, and stopped at the Tremont House, had his trunk opened with false keys on Saturday evening, and one hundred and fifty sovereigns stolen therefrom. Another trunk in an adjoining room was also opened, but nothing was taken from it.

Nathan Starkweather recovered last week $107 from the owner of a dog that bit him in Wethersfield, Ct., two years since. He was bitten on the right hand, and had his thumb seriously injured.

Railroad Accident. On Saturday, at Auburn Dale, upon the Worcester Railroad, a brakeman, who was upon the top of the cars, was struck by a bridge, by which one of his arms was dreadfully crushed, so that it was necessary to amputate it at the shoulder, which was done at the Hospital in this city. His name was Britton, about twenty-five years of age.

The Salem Gazette says: "The highest rate of wages paid to females at Naumkeag Cotton Factory, in this city, is twenty-seven dollars a month; and from that sum downward, agreeably to the qualifications of the individuals."

Pickpockets. The clerk who was robbed in State street on Saturday by pickpockets of $675 was in the employ of Joseph Burnett, of Tremont Row. A lady was robbed, the same day, of $25.

Butter sells in Cincinnati at ten cents per pound, and eggs at seven cents per dozen.

Criminal Affairs. Watchman Valentine discovered rogues at work in the store of Mr. John F. Snow, on Lewis St., on Tuesday night, entered the store and arrested two persons who gave their names as James Morrill and George F. Baker. The last named person escaped from the watchman, but was subsequently pursued and arrested in an upper chamber in Sargeant's Hotel, Lewis St., where he and his companion have been boarding for some time past. The Journal says that "upon searching the baggage of the prisoners, about $75 worth of goods stolen from Mr. Snow's store, were found in Baker's chest. Besides this, other articles in great variety were found among luggage owned by both of the rogues, among which was quite a number of cravats, scarfs, and articles of clothing, identified as having been stolen some weeks since from the clothing store of Mr. Dudley, in Haymarket Square. Baker is a young Englishman, apparently not more than 20 years of age. He forced open the door of Mr. Snow's store, with a burglar's instrument called an "English Jimmy," an iron bar crooked and flattened at both ends, making a most powerful lever. With this instrument, Baker stated that he had already broken into four or five stores, and while on his way to jail, pointed out Mr. Dudley's as one of the number. The prisoners were brought before Justice Rogers in the afternoon, and in default of procuring bail in $1000 each, were committed for examination on Friday next.

Hiram E. Brackett, charged with having broken into a house in Watertown, belonging to Mr. S. Stearns, and stealing therefrom, some time since, was arrested on Tuesday. It is reported that he afterwards stole a horse and wagon at Woburn, which he disposed of at Lebanon, N. H. On the former charge he was committed for trial at Concord, by order of the Judge of our Police Court.

A fellow, whose name is given as Frederick Welch, for endeavoring to dispose of female clothing which he stole from a boarding house in Lawrence place, was committed for trial at the Municipal Court.

In the Municipal Court, Mary Tate, who robbed Joseph W. Bickford of $575, at a house in Ann street, was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the House of Correction. Ann Smith, for the theft of money from the house of Thomas Williams, was sentenced to nine months in the House of Correction. Aaron Hogan, for an assault, was fined $25. Sarah Ann Johnson, colored, two indictments for thefts, on the first, one year, and on the second, one year and six months in the House of Correction. Wm. Tines, for theft, six months in the House of Correction. [Courier.

A secret Agrarian Society was recently broken up in Paris by the Police. Their motto was worthy of a band of highwaymen or burglars.—It was as follows: "While one man lacks the necessary, no man has a right to the superfluous."

The Roman Republic, we see, in order to raise the springs of war, proposes to sell the paintings and other objects of art that decorate the Vatican. Pope Pius IX protests against it, as sacrilege, and declares, in advance, he will recognize no such sale.

The citizens of Cincinnati, by a vote 4138 to 1238, decided, last Friday, to authorize the city to subscribe a million dollars for the construction of the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad.

Abraham Wilkinson, Esq., one of the founders of Pawtucket, and formerly connected in business with Samuel Slater, died at Pawtucket on Sunday evening, aged 83 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To all who have Farms or Gardens,

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., a select assortment of Pears, dwarf, and standard of the really best variety for New England, together with the usual variety of Apples, Peaches, Plums, and Cherries; 50,000 Pear, Quince, Plum, Cherry and Apple Stocks, for spring grafting, or budding in the summer; a variety of Forest and Ornamental Trees and Evergreens, 1 to 5 feet; and a collection of choice shrubs, climbers, &c. Priced list sent on application, post paid.

April 14. B. M. WATSON.

New House Paper.

THE Subscribers have imported a splendid assortment of French House Paper, consisting of fine satins, worked in Gilt and Velvet,—embossed and indented.

Also, *tarnished* papers. Fine board Prints, from 25c to 3,00, with Borders, &c., &c.

Also, American Pearl face satin papers, with common satins, and medium papers, at extremely low prices.

All who are in want of House Paper, would do well to call at the old stand, where Mr. B's father established a Paper Store over 49 years ago.

Where a house is to be papered throughout, a liberal discount will be made.

Please call, and if the pattern pleases, the price will.

E. M. BUMSTEAD & CO.,
No. 113 Washington st. (near State st.,) Boston.
april14 3w*

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be at their office, in Georgetown, on Tuesday, the first day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the choice of Directors, and to act on any other business that may come before them.

WM. BOYNTON, Secretary.

April 14. 3t.

Carriages and Harnesses.

HOLLIS HASTINGS,

HAS a good assortment of light covered Wagons, for family use, covered market Wagons, and light open Wagons, together with a lot of 2d hand Wagons, Chaises, and Carryalls.

Harnesses of all descriptions, which can be sold cheaper than at any other shop.

A large lot of Draft and Carriage Collars at wholesale or retail; and a good assortment of Russia Sheetings, Drab and Black Cloths, Drabnetts, Matrenes, Lacee, Fringes, &c.

Also, a general assortment of Paints, Copal Varnish, Linseed, Neatsfoot, and Lamp Oil.

New and 2d hand Riding Saddles, Carpet Bags, &c.; Coach Wrenches, Brass bands, Carry-combs and Brushes, and 1½ by ½ tire iron, Painted Carpet Horse Cards. Carriage trimming, painting, or repairing, at short notice.

Few cushions on hand, or made to order.

Framingham, April 14.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the Will of Mahitable Bond, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, Widow, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

SIMON E. BOND, Executor.

Boston, April 9th, 1849.

I, the Executor above named, testify and declare, that in pursuance of the order of the Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, dated the 9th day of April, last past, I did within three months from said date cause a notice of my appointment to said trust, whereof the foregoing is a copy, to be published three weeks successively in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at said Boston.

April 14. 3w.*

Strawberries.

IT should be remembered that the proprietor of the Mammoth Alpine is to be in Boston, at the Quincy Market, by the entrance to the Ploughman office, Wednesdays, the 11th and 25th of the present month, and Saturdays the 14th and 28th, in State street, near the Post Office, with plants of his own growth, two and three years from the same month, on Wednesday, 18th, and Saturday, 21st, at the Old Market, near the bridge. Hours of business from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M.

I am to produce 1650 berries upon 50 plants at Providence, or forfeit $330 for plants already delivered. Any responsible person can receive plants upon the same terms, or upon the production of 100 berries on a *single* plant, at Providence, R. I.

GEORGE NEWLAND.

April 14. 2t.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of LEONARD M. MORSE, late of Sherburne, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

LEONARD T. MORSE, Executor.
Sherburne, March 29th, 1849. 3w* april14

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Norfolk ss. Probate Office, April 7th, A. D., 1849.

JAMES WEST, the Administrator of the estate of Relief West, late of Randolph, in said County, widow, deceased, having presented his account in his said capacity for allowance.

Ordered, That said James, notify all persons, interested therein, that they may appear and be heard concerning the same, at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D., 1849, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston.

S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

THE petition of James West, of North Bridgewater, one of the owners of the Estate lately belonging to Relief West, late of Randolph, in said County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, respectfully represents, that said deceased, had, at the time of her death, certain real estate (besides the estate which has been sold for the payment of her debts) consisting of about forty-one acres of land, situated on the North Bridgewater side of the road leading from Randolph to North Bridgewater, in said Randolph, of the value of $1000, which, by law, descended to her heirs, and that this petitioner and Relief White, wife of Cornelius White and Thomas West, of said Randolph, and Dianthy Hobart, wife of Silas Hobart, of Nashua, N. H., or some place, unknown to your petitioner, are entitled, as owners, each to one undivided sixth part of said real Estate; and that Amelia Merrill, wife of Nelson Merrill and Carver West, of said Randolph, are entitled, as owners, each to one undivided twelfth part thereof; and that Eliza Emeline West, Mary M. West, and Albert O. West, of said Randolph, are entitled, as owners, each to one undivided fifteenth part of the same, and that they hold said Estate in common; and that of said owners, said Dianthy Hobart, is an insane person, and the three persons last named are minors, under the guardianship of Nathaniel E. Hobart, of Randolph, and the said Carver West, is also a minor, under the guardianship of Thomas West, of said Randolph. Your petitioner therefore prays that partition of said Estate, may be made among said owners, according to the law in such cases, made and provided.

2d month, 26th A. D., 1849.

JAMES WEST, Petitioner.
Copy Attest, J. H. Coes, Reg.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

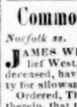
Norfolk ss. Probate Office, April 7th, A. D., 1849.

UPON the petition of James West, one of the owners of the estate lately belonging to Relief West, late of Randolph, in said County, widow, deceased, praying for partition of the real estate of the said deceased: Ordered, that the petitioner notify all persons interested to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D., 1849, to show cause, if any they have, against the prayer of said petition, by publishing an attested copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman printed at Boston.

J. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

april14 3w*

For Sale or to Let.



A good and convenient House, with two and a half acres of Land, Barn, and good Well of Water, within two minutes walk of the Depot in Canton. Terms very low, and part of the money can remain on mortgage. For particulars please apply soon to,

TIMOTHY WISWALL.

Canton, April 14. 3t.*

Branch Nursery of Parsons & Co,

AT BRIGHTON DEPOT, OPPOSITE WINSHIPS'.

THE Proprietors of this establishment invite attention to their fine stock of Fruit Trees, transplanted the last spring to Brighton, with entire success, and whose thrifty character is convincing evidence of their superiority.

Their transplantation has rendered these Trees additionally valuable, by furnishing them with an increase of fibrous roots.

Orders will be also executed for every variety of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Vines, &c.

April 14.

Cash Store.

N. SWIFT would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues business at his large and commodious Store, near the Old Railroad Depot, where he will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with their patronage. Having been established in business for more than *twenty years* and purchasing his Goods entirely for *cash*, he feels confident that his prices will give satisfaction.

He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of English and W. I. Goods, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Flour, Corn Meal, Shorts, &c., &c.

Just received. 50 Bushels Superior Vermont Herds Grass Seed. 150 Bushels Vermont Oats, Red Top and Clover Seed.

Also, an assortment of Agricultural Implements and Seeds, from the Extensive Establishment of RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO., at *Boston Prices*.

Andover, April 14, 1849.

Administrator's Sale.

Pursuant to a License from the Court of Probate within and for the County of Norfolk, will be sold at Public Auction, upon the premises, on Wednesday, the second day of May next, at four o'clock, in the afternoon, so much of the following described real estate, lately belonging to James Sullivan, late of Roxbury, in said County, Trader, deceased, as will produce the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars for the payment of the just debts of the said deceased, not yet satisfied, and the additional charges of Administration:—Said real estate consists of 3150 feet of land, with the Buildings thereon, situated on Coventry Street, near the Trimming Factory, in said Roxbury, being the same premises mentioned in a deed from Oliver and Fuller to said deceased, recorded with Norfolk Lib. 152 Fol. No. 162.

MARY SULLIVAN, Adm'x.

Roxbury, April 13, 1849. 3w april14

Wood and Tillage Land for Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction on the 25th day of April inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, all the Real Estate of the widow, Hannah Reed, late of West Bridgewater, consisting of Woodland, Tillage, Mowing, Meadow, and Pasture Lands. About 35 Acres of Wood land, divided into Lots, for the convenience of purchasers. The whole would make a beautiful Farm and is the most eligible site for a Dwelling-House of any in the town. Any person who may wish to view the premises before the sale, is referred to Mr. John Copeland, who lives near the premises, who will point out the bounds and give any information required.

Terms liberal with satisfactory security.

JOHN EDSON, Executor.

West Bridgewater, April 14. 1s

Seeds.

4,000 lbs. pure Northern Clover Seed.
10,000 " Western " "
5,000 " Southern " "
1,000 " White Dutch "
300 " Lucerne
750 Bu. pure Northern Herds Grass Seed.
1,000 " " Red Top " "
2,000 " " Southern " " "

A part of which was raised expressly for our sales and the balance was selected by the most experienced men in the Seed Trade.

For sale at PARKER & WHITE'S, Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, Boston. april14

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Goods and Estate of

STEPHEN BOYDEN,

late of Foxborough, in the County of Norfolk, Yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons, having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto, to make payment to

STEPHEN L. BOYDEN, Adm'r.

april14 3w*

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, May 1st, 1849, at two o'clock, P. M., at the Mansion House, of the late Seth Crosby, at Billerica,—by license granted by the Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk.

All the right, title and interest, (namely, four undivided fourth parts) of Jane Crosby, George Crosby, David Crosby and Charles Crosby, children of the late Kendall Crosby, in and to the Real Estate, which was late of their Grandfather, Seth Crosby, situated in Billerica, in the County of Middlesex, near Bedford, in said County, and in Bedford,—consisting of about One Hundred and Thirty-Eight Acres, of which Twenty-Five are Village Land, and the remainder are Wooded, Meadow and Pasturage.

The premises consist of two parcels of Land, on one of which containing about One Hundred and Thirty Acres and situated in Billerica, stand the Mansion House, a large Barn and Out-Buildings ready for immediate use.—The other parcel is situated in Bedford, about one mile and a half distant from the former, and is a valuable tract of about Eight Acres of Meadow Land lying on Shawshene River.

Further information may be obtained from the Subscriber, from Mr. HENRY CROSBY, Billerica, and from Mr. F. BALDWIN, Auctioneer, Billerica.

All the parties in interest will unite in the sale, and the purchaser will have a clear title to the whole.

SAM'L TOPLIFF, Guardian.

Boston, April 4, 1849. 3t april7

Trees at Auction.

There will be sold at Auction, at the House of the Subscriber, in Northboro', on Wednesday, 18th of April next, at nine o'clock, A. M., a large lot of Apple and Peach Trees, (about three thousand, two and three years from the bud, good size and thrifty; all the best kinds of Summer, Autumn, and Winter Apples, which are now in cultivation. Peaches of as good selection as can be found.

These trees were all raised in my Nursery and budded by myself. No pains was spared to have the Fruit right.—The Trees will be tied in bunches 6 or 12 in each. Credit if wished, one year.

EBER BREWER.

Northboro' Jan. 13th, 1849.

At Auction April 17, at 2 O'Clock.

A Farm situated in Bradford, on the Main Road from Haverhill to Georgetown, 3 miles from each place, 64 miles from Lawrence, containing from forty to fifty acres of excellent land, all upland, plenty of good water, with 150 Apple Trees, a large 2 story House, suitable for 2 families, a Stable 50 by 40, all in good repair, 1 Barn, 70 by 30, with Sheds, &c. fenced mostly with stone wall. At the same time the stock and farming tools, &c. will be sold.

G. EATON.
P. RICHARDSON.

Bradford, April 7. 1s.

Administrator's Sale.

Will be sold by license of Court, on Friday, the 20th day of April next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., so much of the following described Real Estate of STEPHEN ROBBINS, late of Lexington, deceased, as will raise the sum of seventeen thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, for the payment of his just debts and charges of administration, viz:

The Perry Mill, so called, with about 2 acres of Land, situated in the west part of West Cambridge. There are 2 runs of stones in said mill, and water sufficient to do a good business.

Winship Mill, Malt House, &c., situated in the east part of Lexington, in which there are three runs of stones, sawmill, pump-mill, all in good running order.

A House suitable for two families, Barn and Shop, with three-fourths of an acre of Land, situated in the main road, the Lexington and West Cambridge Railroad dividing it from the Mill lot.

A large new House and about 9 acres of excellent land, situated in the East Village in Lexington, now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Dorr.

The House lately occupied by said Stephen Robbins, deceased, barn, sheds, and 7 acres of valuable land, pleasantly situated.

A large Brick Store, House, Shed adjoining, and a small lot of land around the same, adjoining the above lot.

A House for two families, Barn, and 1-4 of an acre of land adjoining the Store lot. The Mountain lot contains 23 acres divided into mowing and pasturing. Fenny Pasture (so called) containing 1-3 of an acre.

17 acres of meadow Land in the great meadows, so called, part of which is good turf land. All of the above described estates and lands are adjoining the Lexington and W. Cambridge Railroad, or near the same. A lot of Meadow Land near the house of Luther Spaulding, in Lexington, containing 5 acres.

Brown Lot, situated in the south-westerly part of Burlington, containing 21 acres, on which there is a handsome grove of young wood.

Fiske Land, in the north part of Lexington, containing 33 acres, consisting of meadow and swamp land, and upland, from which the wood has lately been cut off.

Tosher Swamp lot, 7 acres, in the west part of Lexington, adjoining the farm of Elbridge Merriam.

Wellington Wood lot, containing 16 acres, in west part of Lexington, near the late residence of John Muzzey, deceased, covered with a growth of young wood.

Parkhurst lot, containing 10 acres situated in northeast part of Lincoln, near the house of George Miller, on part of which there is a fine growth of wood.

Tosher Pond lot, containing 2 acres, situated about 80 rods south of Vilas' Tavern, so called. The above will be sold in lots.

Sale to commence on the Brown Lot. The Estates and Lands in the East Village at Lexington, to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WM. CHANDLER, Adm'r.

Lexington, March 31. 3t.

Glass Milk Pans.

THE contents of Pans made from this material, being insulated, are not affected during thunder storms or at other times when the atmosphere is highly charged with the electric fluid.

For sale at PARKER & WHITE'S, Agricultural Warehouse, 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone st.

april7 1w

Five Dollars Reward!

WHEREAS, George Bennett, an indented apprentice from the House of Reformation, left the subscriber, on the 2d inst. I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting.

Said George is nearly 19 years old, but appears younger; light complexion, blue eyes, prominent front teeth, his ears seldom closed. Whoever will return said George to the subscriber, within one month, shall receive the above reward and necessary charges paid.

DANIEL REED.

West Bridgewater, April 4th, 1849. 4t april7

Plaster.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand fresh ground Plaster of the best quality for Agricultural use which he will sell at his Mills in Ashland at the low price of $5 25.

S. N. CUTLER.

Ashland, March 31st, 1849.

LARGE SALES OF

DRY GOODS!

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF ALL

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

WHO BUY FOR

CASH OR A NO. 1 PAPER,

TO THEIR

IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

Fancy and Staple Goods!

IN OUR

WHOLESALE ROOMS

We have, *in order*, all the Goods displayed in our RETAIL DEPARTMENTS, and besides our complete assortments of all

FASHIONABLE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

RICH SILK GOODS,

—AND—

DRESS GOODS.

We have (which some suppose we do not keep) a Complete Stock of

LINEN GOODS, WOOLLEN GOODS,

PRINTS, GINGHAMS,

Housekeeping and Mourning Goods,

FANCY ARTICLES,

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Trimmings,

AND ALMOST EVERYTHING USUALLY CLASSED AS DRY GOODS,—of all the Low as well as the Finer Qualities,—and always at

VERY LOW PRICES

AS THE LARGE AMOUNT

Of our Sales enables us both to procure and dispose of our Goods at LESS THAN THE COMMON RATES.

192 Washington Street, Boston.

march31 5wis

Splendid

Specimens from four to eight feet high, 2 to 4 years from bud—of Pear, Apple, Cherry, Plum and Quince Trees of the very best varieties in the market for our climate.

Also, Grape Vines, Currants and Gooseberries.

ISAAC HOLDEN.

march31 3t At the old stand in Billerica.

Market Garden to Rent.

A small Farm one mile from the City Hall in Worcester, Mass. containing 12 or 14 acres of cultivated ground, the best adapted to a Market Garden of any in the city, will be rented for a term of years to an American Gardener who understands his business, on the most favorable terms.

Apply to JOEL NOURSE, Esq.,

Of the firm of Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co.

March 31. tf. Quincy Hall, Boston.

Granite Cottage in Milton.

THE sale of the Granite Cottage and 12 acres of land in the town of Milton, advertised to be sold on the 3d of April next, is postponed to the 23d day of said month, at which time will also be sold a great variety of fashionable and valuable household furniture. Gentlemen libarly a great portion of the purchase money may remain, with a mortgage on the premises, a number of years, if required. The furniture may be seen on any day in the week previous to the sale, which will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises. For any further particulars please apply to

Braintree, March 31. MINOTT THAYER.

Apple Trees! Apple Trees!!

FOR sale by the Subscriber, at his Nursery in Acton, about 2500 Apple Trees, 2 years from the bud, consisting of Baldwin, Hubbardston, Danvers, Russet, Pumpkin, and Sudbury Sweetings, Porter, Fall Pippin, &c., &c. They are of large size, very thrifty, straight and handsome. Price $25 00 per hundred.

HORACE TUTTLE.

Acton, March 31. 4t.

Great Sale of Fruit Trees.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE AT AUCTION

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 10th day of April next at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, at the well known Nursery of the late Dea. Micah Leland, situated in the westerly part of Sherburne, in the county of Middlesex, near the Sherburne Depot, on the Milford Branch Railroad, in lots to suit purchasers.

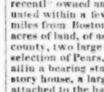
Many thousand Apple Trees, now covering from 4 to 5 acres of ground, from 2500 to 3,000 of the Trees are of very large size, probably larger than can be found at any other Nursery, as the late proprietor chose to make his trees of large size, and charge a price according, they are of the best and most profitable kinds cultivated, Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, Porters, Newtown Pippins, &c., a few Pears, Cherries, and Peach trees and Quince bushes.

Also, at the same time and place, that superior Farm recently owned and occupied by the late Dea. Leland, situated within a few rods of the Sherburne Depot, and 22 miles from Boston; said Farm contains from 80 to 100 acres of land, of as good quality as can be found in the county, two large Orchards of the best of Apples, a choice selection of Pears, Plums, Peaches Cherries, Quinces, &c. all in a bearing state. The buildings consist of a large two story house, a large barn, both nearly new, a cider house attached to the barn, a carriage and vinegar house, a good cellar under all the buildings. The manner of sale and conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale.

ORLANDO LELAND, Admr.

Westboro', March 20, 1849. march 31.

Apple Trees.



The subscriber offers for sale, at his Nursery in Wayland, a good supply of Trees from one to four years old from the bud; and in height, from 5 to 9 feet.

Among the varieties are the following:—Summer Fruit:—Benoni, Early Harvest, Early Sweet Bough, River, Red Astrachan, Williams' Early, &c.—Autumn Fruit:—Bars, Cole's Quince, Eatable, Essex, Fall Pippin, Garden Royal, Gravenstein, Lyscom, Mother, Porter,—Bow-back, Orange, Pound, and Pumpkin Sweetings, &c.—Winter Fruit:—Baldwin, Bellflower, Detroit, Golden Ball, Greening, Golden Russet, H. Nonsuch, Jewett's Fine Red, *Late* Baldwin, Minister, *Northern Spy*, Peck's Pleasant, Spitzenburg,—Danvers, Garden, and Wayland Winter Sweetings, &c.

Price from 25 to 30 cents each.

Wayland, March 31. 5t* JAMES S. DRAPER.

Fruit Trees.

The Subscriber has for sale about 1000 Apple and 4,000 Peach Trees fit for transplanting.

Also, a few other Trees and Bushes usually found in Nurseries.

He feels assured that the well known success of Trees, taken from this Nursery, will secure a ready sale.

HENRY CROSBY.

Billerica, April 7. 3w*

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, May 3d, 1849, at two o'clock, P. M., on the premises,—by license granted by the Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk.

All the right, title and interest of Jane Crosby, George Crosby, David Crosby, and Charles Crosby, minor children of the late Kendall Crosby, in and to a parcel of land in Medfield, in the County of Norfolk, containing Fourteen Acres, more or less, situated on the road from "Noon Hill," so called, to Walpole Plain, being the premises conveyed to Kendall Crosby, by Jonathan P. Bishop, by deed recorded with Norfolk Deeds. Lib. 116 Fol. 8.

Upon the premises stand a Dwelling-House and a Barn, and many valuable Fruit Trees.

The other Heirs of the late Kendall Crosby will unite in the sale, and the purchaser can have a clear title to the whole.

For further information, apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. KITTRE

THE POET'S CORNER.

THE FUTURE.

Years are coming—speed they onward!
When the sword shall gather rust,
And the helmet, lance and falchion,
Sleep in silent dust!

Earth has heard too long of battle,
Heard the trumpet's voice too long;
But another age advances,
Seers foretold in song.

In the past, the age of iron,
Those who slaughtering met their kind,
Have too often worn the cheplet
Honor's hand has twined.

But the heroes of the future
Shall be men whose hearts are strong;
Men whose words and acts shall only
War against the wrong.

But the sabre, in their contests
Shall no part, no honor own;
War's dread art shall be forgotten,
Carnage all unknown.

Years are coming, when forever
War's dread banner shall be furled,
And the angel, Peace, be welcomed
Regent of the world!

Hail with song that glorious era,
When the sword shall gather rust,
And the helmet, lance and falcaion,
Sleep in silent dust!

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Newspaper.

The old farm-house wore a quiet, pleasant look, as the setting sun gilded its small windows, over which the luxuriant grape-vines were carefully trained. In the open door sat the farmer, with a little morocco-covered book in his hand, on which his attention had been fixed for the last half hour. He was a man of method and order—old Richard Heath—and aside from his regular account books, which he kept with scrupulous care, he always set down in this little book, in the simplest manner possible, all his expenses, (no very complicated account, by the way,) and all he had received during the year, "in the real metal," as he said, "not by the way o' trade."

The last account he had just reckoned up, and the result was highly satisfactory, if one might judge from the pleasant expression of his face, as he turned to his wife, and addressed her by her pretty old-fashioned name.

"Millicent," said he, "this has been a lucky year. How little we thought when we moved to this place twenty-five years ago, that we should ever get five hundred a year out of the rocky, barren farm."

"It does pay for a good deal of hard work," said she, "to see how different things look from what they did then."

"Now I am going to figure up how much we've spent," said Mr. Heath, "don't make a noise with your knittin' needles, cause it puts me out."

His wife laid down her knitting in perfect good humor, and gazed over the broad, rich fields of waving grain which grew so tall around the laden apple trees that they looked like massive piles of foliage. Hearing her own name kindly spoken, led her thoughts far back to the past; for after the lapse of twenty-five years, the simple sound of the name she bore in youth means more to a wife than all the puling epithets of dearest, love, and darling, so lavishly offered in a long past courtship.

Very pleasant was this retrospect to Mellicent Heath. The picture of the past had on it some rough places, and some hard trials, but no domestic strife or discontent marred its sunny aspect. There were smiling faces on it—happy children's faces, without which no life picture is beautiful. Soft blue eyes shone with unclouded gladness, and wavy hair floated carelessly over unwritten foreheads. She forgot for a moment how they were changed, and almost fancied herself again the young mother, and tiny hands stole lovingly over her bosom, and young heads nestled there as of old. The illusion vanished quickly, and she sighed as she thought of her youngest born, the reckless boy who had left her three years before, for a home on the sea. Once only had tidings reached her of the wanderer.—The letter spoke of hardship and home sickness, in that light and careless way that reached the mother's heart more surely than repining and complaint. To know that he suffered with a strong heart, with noble unyielding resolution, gave her a feeling of pleasure, not unmixed with pride.

"He will surely come back," murmured the affectionate mother to herself; "and I read the paper so carefully every week, that if it says anything about the ship Alfred sailed in, I shall be sure to see it——"

"Mrs. Heath," said her husband, interrupting her meditations somewhat rudely, "we've spent thirty dollars more than usual this year; where can it have gone to?"

"The new harness," suggested Mrs. Heath, "that don't come every year you know."

"Well, there's twenty dollars accounted for."

"We had the carriage fixed up when you bought the harness," continued his wife.

"Well, that was eight dollars, that's twenty eight dollars we don't spend every year—but the other two—where can they have gone?" Glancing his eye hastily over the pages of the memorandum book, he continued; "I'll tell you what 'tis, the newspaper costs just two dollars, and we can do without it. It isn't anything to eat, drink, or wear. I don't do anything with it, and you only lay it away up chamber. It may as well be left out as not, and I'll stop my subscription right away.

"Oh," said his wife, "you don't know how much I set by the newspaper. I always have a sort of glad feeling when I see you take it out of your hat and lay it on the kitchen mantlepiece, just as I do when some of the children come home. And when I'm tired, I sit down with my knitting work and read. (I can knit just as well when I'm reading,) and feel so contented. I don't believe Queen Victoria herself takes more solid comfort than I do sitting by that east window of a summer afternoon, reading my newspaper."

"But you'd be just as well off without it,' answered her husband, for want of any thing else to say.

"I never neglect anything else for reading do I?" asked Mrs. Heath, mildly.

"No, I don't know as you do," answered her husband; "but it seems to me an extra like; *I shall stop it*," he added, in a tone that showed plainly enough he wished to stop the conversation.

"I shall take the paper," remarked his wife, "if I have to go out washing to pay for it."

This was not spoken angrily, but so firmly that Mr. Heath noticed it, though by no means remarkable for discernment in most matters. It sounded so different from her usual quiet "as you think best," that he actually stopped a moment to consider whether it was at all likely she would do as she said. Mr. Heath was a kind husband, as that indefinite description is generally understood; that is he did not beat his wife, and always gave her enough to eat. More than this, he had a certain regard for her happiness which already made him feel half ashamed of his decision, but like many other men who have more obstinacy than wisdom, he could'nt bear to retract anything, and above all to be convinced he was wrong by a woman.

However, with a commendable wish to remove the unhappiness he had caused, he suggested that as the papers were carefully sealed, and she had found them interesting, she could read 'em all over again, beginning at January, and taking one a week clear through the year—they would just come out even, he concluded, as if it were a singular fact that they should do so.

Notwithstanding this admirable proposition, he still felt some uneasiness. It followed him as he walked up the pleasant lane to the pasture, and it made him speak more sharply than was his wont, if the cows stopped while he was driving them home, to crop the grass where it looked greenest and sweetest on the sunny slope. It troubled him till he heard his wife call him to supper in such a cheerful tone that he concluded she did'nt care much about the newspaper, after all.

About a week after this, as Mr. Heath was mowing one morning, he was surprised to see his wife come out, dressed as if for a visit.—"I'm going, said she, "to spend the day with Mrs. Brown—I've left plenty for you to eat." And so saying, she walked rapidly on.

Mr. Heath thought about just long enough to say to himself, "she don't go visitin' to stay all day once a year hardly, and it's strange she should go in hay time."

Very long the day seemed to him; to go in for luncheon, dinner and supper, and have nobody to speak to; to find every thing so still The old clock ticked stiller than usual, he thought; the brood of pretty white chickens that were almost always peeping round the door, had wandered off somewhere, and left it stiller yet; he even missed the busy click of the knitting needle that was apt to put him out so, when he was doing any figuring.

"I am glad," he said to himself, as he begun to look down the road at sunset, "that Millicent don't go a visitin' all the time, as some women do—there, she is just coming."

"How tired you look," said he, as she came up; "why did'nt you speak about it, and I'd have harnessed up and come after you."

"I'm not very tired," she answered; but her looks belied her; indeed, her husband declared she looked tired like for a day or two after."

What was his amazement to see her go away the next Tuesday in the same manner as before, without saying much about it before she started.

To his great dissatisfaction everything seemed that day to partake of his wife's new propensity for going away from home. "A man don't want cold feed in hay time," grumbled he, as he sat down to dinner. In the same grumbling mood he recounted the mishaps of the morning which seemed to have been much after the manner set forth in a certain legend of time, for he embellished his recital by allusion to

"The sheep's in the meadow,
The cow's in the corn,"

adding that they would'nt have been there, if Mrs. Heath had been at home, because she'd have seen 'em before they got in and hallowed. She would have seen the oxen, too, before they got across the river, and saved him the trouble of getting them back. But after tracing all these untoward events to her absence, he said to himself consolingly, "I guess she won't go any more, she always was a home body."

Mrs. Heath did go again though, and again, and the day she went for the fourth time, her husband took counsel with himself as to what he should do to "stop her gadding." Seated on the door step, in the shade of the old trees, he spent an hour or two in devising ways and measures, talking aloud all the time, and having the satisfaction of hearing nobody dispute him. "It's hard to think of her gettin' to be a visitin' woman," said he, "and it's clear it ain't right. "Keep her at home." I've read in the Bible, (old Richard's Bible knowledge was somewhat confused, and his quotation varied slightly from the scriptural phrase "keepers at home,") but it says, too, he added, with the true sincere man, "that husbands must set great store by their wives and treat 'em well. I won't scold Millicent, I'll harness up and go after her to-night, and comin' home I'll talk it over with her, and tell her how bad it makes me feel, and if that don't do, I'll—try something else."

In accordance with this praiseworthy resolution, he might have been seen about sunset hitching his horse at Mr. Brown's door; for strangely enough, Mrs. Heath's visits had all been made at the same place. Going up to the door he stopped in amazement at seeing his wife in the kitchen, just taking off a great woollen wash apron, and putting down her sleeves, which had been rolled up as for washing. He listened and heard her say, as she took some money from Mrs. Brown, "it won't be so that I can do your washing again."

"It has been a great favor to have you do it while I have been so poorly," said Mrs. B., and I'm glad to pay you for it. This makes four times, and here's two dollars. 'Tis just well that you can't come again, for I think that I shall be well enough to do it myself."

"Two dollars—just the price of the newspaper," exclaimed Mr. Heath, as the truth flashed across him. Rather a silent ride home they had, till at last he said, "I never was so ashamed in my life."

"Of what!" asked his wife.

"Why, to have you go out washin'. I ain't so poor as that comes to."

"Well, I don't know," replied his wife, "when a man is too poor to take a newspaper, his wife ought not to feel above going out washing."

Nothing more was said on the subject at that time, though some ill feeling lingered in the hearts of each. The "making up," was no mawkish scene of kissing, embracing and crying, such as romance writers build their useless fabrics with, but as Mrs. Heath was finishing her household duties for the night, she said quietly,

"I don't think I did quite right, Richard."

"I don't think I did either, responded the husband: and so the spark was quenched which might have become a scathing flame, blighting all domestic peace under their humble roof.

At last the long voyage is almost ended, and the sailors talk only of home now. They talk of those they are to meet, of their wives and children to whom their thoughts have so often wandered during these three years' absence. They wonder if the young sailor Alfred Heath, who lies so sick, will ever see his home again, and with their rough tones subdued almost to gentleness, they speak of his anxiety to see his mother.

He is hopelessly ill that his heart is now where the worn spirit ever turns in its hour of bitterest sorrow or its approach to the unseen land—to God and his mother. Faintly as his heart beats it still throbs with earnest desire for life. Dim as his keen eye has become, he fancies it would brighten once more at the sight of his mother, and his failing mind be cleared could he lean on her breast.

With folded hands the young sailor prays; his words are confused and indistinct to those who listen, but all clear, and earnest and plain are they to the Great Listener above. And when the ship had reached her distant port, and mingling voices are all around the sick sailor, his comrades bear him comfortably to a home—a miserable home—but better to him than the rocking vessel in the midst of the sounding sea. "Now if I could see mother," he murmured to the strangers around him.

She is sitting by the vine-covered window, patiently reading the shipping journal, and thinking meanwhile of her absent boy; thinking it was time for him to return, and hoping that he will never go to sea again. How quick the words catch her eye—Arrived, ship Banner, Lovell.

"And it was a week ago; he could have been at home by this time; he will come to-night," she said joyfully, as she went to communicate the good news to her husband.

They watched for him in vain that night, and then Mrs. Heath suggested what no mother ever failed to suggest when the prolonged absence of a child was unaccounted for—"he must be sick;" and when night after night passed, and they neither saw nor heard anything of Alfred, her anxiety would let her rest no longer. "We will go to him, or at least go where we may hear of him," and Mr. Heath now as anxious as herself, readily assented. Their simple preparations for the journey were soon made and with heavy hearts they proceeded in search of their son, with little hope of gaining anything more satisfactory than a definite intelligence of his death.

It was a dark and rainy evening when they entered the city, and after an hour spent in fruitless inquiries, they found the place to which Alfred had been carried. Little care had he received in the crowded boarding house. There was none of the neatness and order that shows better in a sick room than anywhere else.—Rough hands had roughly tended him, and pale and deathlike as he looked, it seemed as if it mattered little what care he had now. In the agony with which the parents bent over the unconscious sleeper, and marked the sunken cheeks and wasted form, there was but one ray of comfort; they could watch over him—they should not hear of his death with the sad thought that none but a stranger had smoothed his dying pillow.

The sufferer awoke from a troubled dream, to find his aching head supported by his father, and see his mother's eyes resting on him with a look of unutterable tenderness. So faint was the smile of recognition with which he greeted them, that only a parent's eye could have caught the flitting expression.

"Can't live, can't live," said the doctor, with professional carelessness, as he entered the house the next morning.

"But his mother has come," said the landlady.

"That alters the case; he may get up again," answered the doctor, than whom none knew better how much a mother could do.

But how frail seemed the thread that held that young and promising life. For days it quivered and trembled with the lightest breath, and the mother tearfully prayed that it might not be broken. A gentle care and kindly watching as ever blessed a sick bed, had young Alfred Heath, and not in vain; gradually he grew better, and was able to walk with his parents, and asked them how they chanced to come to him in that hour of need.

"It was in the newspaper," said Mr. Heath; —just three words in the paper told us your ship had come. You did'nt arrive at home, and so we came to see if you was sick. You'll soon be well enough to go home my boy. "God be thanked," he added fervently, "for sending us to take care of you."

At length Alfred was pronounced well enough to ride, and in a few days the pleasant old homestead gladdened his sight. How beautiful it looked as the sun shone on the vines in which it was embowered, with their wealth of grapes, just purpling in the autumn sunshine.

No one seemed so joyful as Mr. Heath, who after being gladdened by hearing Alfred say he would never go to sea again, expressed his opinion of newspapers in general, and his own newspaper in particular on this wise.

"I'm so glad, Millicent, that you took that paper, for I count a newspaper just the most necessary thing in a family. We should never have had our boy here, stiong and well, if it had'nt been for it. It is an excellent thing, and I shall subscribe for it as long as I live."

RESPECT FOR WOMAN.

"In the russet gown that clothes the peasant girl, he saw the robe of womanly royalty—he saw in her one to be treated with as much deference as if her hut was a palace. There was a mistake, no doubt. The mistake that clad humble girls in royal garments was one of those mistakes of which Charles Lamb observes that they came from within. It was the lambiency of the soul. It was not that Don Quixote lavished his courtesy on peasant girls because he imagined them princesses—for when he knew they were peasant girls he still represents them as being princely; and one of the most beautiful passages is one he addresses to girls whom he knows to be daughters of goat-herds. And this is real courtesy, that which has reverence for womanhood in the sex—the courtesy which has respect for others than rich, than the young; it is distinct from courtesy which blooms only in the smiles of love and beauty, and withers and cools down in the atmosphere of poverty, age and toil.

Show me the man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age—who can hold cheerful converse with one whom years have deprived of charms.—Show me the man who is willing to help the negress who stands in need of help, as if the blush of Helen mantled on her cheek. Show me the man who would no more look rudely at the poor girl in the village than at the elegant and well-dressed lady in the saloon. Show me the man who treats unprotected maidenhood as he would the heiress, surrounded by the powerful protection of rank, riches and family. Show me the man who abhors the libertine's gibe—who shuns as a blasphemer the traducer of his mother's sex —who scorns as he would a coward the ridiculer of womanly foibles, or the exposer of womanly reputation. Show me the man who never forgets for one hour the delicacy, the respect, that is due to woman, as woman, in any condition or class. Show me such a man, and you will show me a gentleman—nay, you show me better, you show me a true Christian gentleman. There are some who think that persons lose in manners as they gain in liberty. One grace belongs to the spirit of liberty, and where the spirit of liberty is the most active, this grace prevails the most with the grace it expands; that grace is respect for woman—not for rank or elegance, but for *woman*. And when this sentiment becomes enlarged—when it is stable—a social structure may be raised upon it, more glorious than mankind have ever seen."

Speaking of woman's devotion and religion, he said: "She washed the feet of the Redeemer with her tears—she wiped them with her hair—she watched by his grave, and mourned over his death. The heart of woman, inspired by religion, delights to show forth her beautitude; she is presented as the ideal in the holiest of the Marys, who is made to smile with pity upon our heart, and the light of the loveliest face in the person of the maid and mother.

[Rev. Mr. Giles.

A FRENCH LOVER AND ROBBER. "Madame Breiot, a thriving blanchisseuse, of the Rue de Bievre, had a fair daughter, who, like all her sex of the same age, which was tempting 18, was very fond of balls and other gallantries. The good mother was indulgent but prudent, and while she permitted her lively damsel to attend these scenes of amusement, always took care to accompany her. At a Sunday's dance about a month ago, at the Quatra Saisons, M'lle Eugene met with a partner so genteel and gallant, that he won the hearts of both mother and daughter, and the favored youth was received into their domestic circle as a suitor. The preliminaries were at length so far arranged for a marriage between the lovers, that Madame Brelot drew 1000 francs from the savings' bank to purchase a suitable outfit for the young couple.

Alas! for the uncertainty of human projects. Two evenings ago when the expecting bride and her mother returned home, after a day spent on their knees—not at church, but at their washing barge, near the Pont de l'Archeveche—they found that their dwelling had been broken open, their locks forced, and not only the 1000 francs but every other article of value carried off. This was indeed a dire disaster, but the severest cut of all was a sheet of paper, conspicuously affixed to the chimney glass, on which was written, in too legible characters, "I might have taken both your daughter and her dower, but I content myself with one and leave you the other."

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL.

RUSSIA.

Many parts of Russia have the appearance of a new country. The Western part is covered with forests, though there are but few in the centre.—You see here wooden fences, which are met with no where else in Europe, except in Norway and Sweden. The houses are for the most part built of wood, in consequence of which the inhabitants suffer severely from fires. The roads are very bad; though this is the case only in the Spring and Autumn. The Russians do not have so many snow storms as is the case with us, and the snow does not drift so much there as here. They have a considerable fall of snow in the early part of the winter, and it remains at about the same depth during the season.

The lecturer then proceeded to notice those things which appear strange to a traveller, in Russia One is struck with the Asiatic appearance of every thing around him. The houses have no front door, but you enter at the side. They are consequently not contiguous, each house having a small yard attached to it. The streets are uncomfortably wide, for fear of fire. The nobles and the highest class of merchants dress in the Paris fashions; but the great mass of the people,—the inferior merchants, the clergy, and the serfs,—in Asiatic costume. The great mass of the people wear long beards, but the higher classes shave,—a custom introduced by Peter the Great. The dress of the women is also Asiatic. They wear turbans on their head, and are robed in long flowing garments.

The worship of the Russians is quite oriental, and consists principally of bowing, kneeling, and crossing. The service is chiefly liturgical, and lasts for an hour or an hour and a half. The congregation all stand as they have no seats in their churches. They have no instrumental music in their churches, and what is stranger, no stoves.

It is very common in Russia to drive three or four horses abreast. Only noblemen are allowed to drive four horses, two abreast. The Couriers, who carry the mail, drive on the gallop. They often have sixteen horses harnessed to their wagons, some of them being attached to an elongation of the axletree. These Couriers will sometimes drive five days and nights in succession, and are enabled to endure the fatigue by walking violently whenever they stop to change horses. If you present a servant with a small piece of money, he will take your hand, kiss the back of it, rub his cheek upon it, and then rub his cheek up and down your arm several times. This is his way of manifesting gratitude.

Russia is a well-watered country, and steamboats run on all the principal rivers. These rivers, are, however, frozen over during six months of the year. The central part of Russia is favorable to the growth of the various grains, and also produces excellent fruit. It is the only country in Europe where buckwheat is extensively cultivated. Manufactures are increasing, and the government does everything it can to foster them, both by making laws in their favor, and by investing large sums in them. England offered the Emperor a large sum several years ago if he would abandon manufactures. Hemp is a great production of Russia. This country also abounds in metals, iron, platina, gold, and silver. In some parts diamonds are found. Gold is found in placers, as in California, where the Ural river flows down the mountains. From these mines the government have received fifteen or twenty millions of dollars annually for several years past. The commerce of Russia has increased greatly within the last twenty years. When Peter the Great came to the throne, the only port of Russia was Archangel. He founded the city of St. Petersburg, and acquired by conquest an extensive line of coast. But Russia can never have a great commerce, as her ports are frozen six months in the year.

NOBLES AND MERCHANTS.

The lecturer then proceeded to speak of the different classes into which the people of Russia are divided. The nobles number about 800,000 (including those in Poland, Finland, and the Baltic provinces,) and are divided into some fifteen different classes. Some of the nobles are hereditary, and others have received their honors as a reward of their merits. It has been the policy of the Emperors, ever since Peter the Great, to create as many nobles as possible, in order to weaken their power. Many of these nobles are exceedingly poor, but very proud, disdaining all manual labor, and looking with contempt on a merchant, however wealthy. They wear a badge, which designates the exact order of nobility to which they belong, on the left breast of their coat, and to this the common people pay the greatest deference. The son of every noble is also a noble. Many of these nobles are exceedingly refined in their manners. Most of them speak French (which they learn in childhood), any many speak it better than Russian. This custom was set by Peter the Great.

Of the merchants there are 3,000,000. They are divided into three guilds, according to their property; but each man may estimate his property at what he pleases. Those who are worth $10,000 may enter the first guild; those worth between $1,000 and $10,000 may enter the second guild; and those worth under $1,000 belong to the third guild.

THE CLERGY.

The clergy form a class by themselves, and marry among themselves, like the tribe of Levi among the Jews The number of men belonging to this order is 102,000, but their entire families number half a million. The bishops are taken from the order of monks, and are unmarried. All the rest of the clergy must be married; and they cannot marry a widow, or be married the second time. This latter rule makes them take good care of their wives. They are readily known by their long beards and black dress. They are not much respected, except in their official capacity, for they are extremely ignorant, and many of them are very low in point of character. Avarice and intemperance are common vices among them. The most opprobious epithet one Russian can bestow upon another, is to call him *the son of a priest*.

SERFS, &C.

There are 48,000,000 serfs in Russia, of which 20,000,000 belong to the crown, and 26,500,000 to the nobles.

These serfs are bought and sold with the land. Some of them are mechanics, but the greater part are farmers. Each serf has as much land as he can cultivate, the use of which he pays for in money or in kind. These rents are very reasonable, and many of the serfs become very rich, for their property is sacredly protected. There is no country in the world where a man can rise so rapidly as in Russia. The lecturer mentioned the case of a man, who has risen from a condition of serfdom to be the owner of 100,000 serfs. In Peter the Great's day, the highest offices in the army were open to the serfs.

The dress of the serfs, for the most part, is very rude. They live in a cabin, fifteen or twenty feet square, containing one room, in the centre of which is a table, and around the sides is a bench, which, being turned over at night, forms their bed. This cabin is kept intensely hot by a stove, but the injurious effect of so great heat is counteracted by the smoke which is produced by shutting off the flue when the wood is charred.

There are 1,800,000 Jews who live in the Western part of Russia. They are confined mostly to Poland. The reason of their being so many Jews in this country is, that Kosimer, the King of Poland, was married to a Jewish lady, (by the name of Esther, as the Jews say) through whose influence his kingdom was opened as an asylum to the Jews, when they were persecuted by every other nation. Those Jews are very poor, and ignorant, though better educated than the mass of the Russians. They are known by their peculiar dress and dark complexion. Many of them, especially the women, are extremely handsome.

ROADS AND VEHICLES.

There are only three or four good roads in Russia, which are run over by diligences drawn by eight horses, four abreast. The horses have no blinders. The road from St. Petersburgh to Moscow is truly impetial. The railroad between those two cities will be completed probably next fall. The Russian diligences are in the shape of a log of wood, sawed in the middle, with the flat part resting upon the axle-trees. The passengers get up behind, and sit back to back, each one clasping the waist of the person before him, and the one in front holding on to the driver. These vehicles are driven at a furious rate, yet individuals are very seldom run over, as the penalty of such an act is the forfeiture of carriages and horses.

In speaking of the cities of Russia, the lecturer proposed to confine his remarks to Moscow and Russia, of which very fine diagrams were exhibited. The old cities of Russia are built mostly of wood. Moscow, the former capital of Russia, was founded by the Emperor George, in the twelfth century. It is situated in a great valley, is sixteen miles in circumference, and contains 400,000 inhabitants. In the centre of the city is a triangular enclosure, of a mile and a half in circumference, surrounded by a brick wall. This is called the Kremlin, (which means a fortified enclosure) and contains sixteen public buildings. It was formerly a hill, and from it you have a fine view of the city. Moscow contains 300 churches, each of which is ornamented with three or four domes, painted brown or sky blue, and covered with spangles. Two-thirds of the houses are built of wood, but in the centre they are built of brick.

It is not known by whom the city was burnt in 1812—probably by the General in command. The Russians do not think much of that conflagration. It is in perfect accordance with Tartar customs, and any Russian General would have done the same thing.

St. Petersburg, which lies on either bank of the Neva, is 22 miles in circumference, and contains 500,000 inhabitants. There are no fortifications around this city, or around Moscow. The largest class vessels may ascend to the centre of the city The streets are well paved. There are in this city sixty buildings which are either palaces or of palatial magnificence.

[Traveller. [Dr. Baird's Lectures.

ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

The Presbyterian has the following letter, written from Panama, which gives a very good account of the route via Chagres, &c.

CHAGRES.

In company with Judge Woodruff, and the brethren from the Home Missionary Society, I landed at Chagres on Friday, the 29th of December. As we approach this place, an ancient fortification, overgrown with moss and southern vines, and standing upon a lofty crag that juts into the sea, is the only indication of human habitation. The mouth of the harbour is not sufficiently deep to admit vessels of large tonnage. The channel is just at the foot of the crag; upon which stand the ruins of the castle.—Passing by this point, and turning abruptly to the left, there appear one or two hundred huts, which, at first view, might be mistaken for old salt hay stacks. The sides are composed of upright reeds, and the lofty pointed projecting roofs are covered with twisted palm leaves. The interstices between the reeds not being filled with clay or mortar, and the sides not reaching generally as high as the roof, renders windows, of course, unnecessary.

The inhabitants of Chagres are mostly of negro descent, and very poor. They are generally wanting in the common comforts, and even decencies, of life. While at work, the men ordinarily dispense with all clothing except a waist cloth, and even this is often wanting. The women appear to have as little modesty as the men.

The castle upon the hill was once a stronghold of the noted bucaneer Morgan. In the harbour he sheltered the swift galleys with which he carried terror through the neighbouring seas. There was certainly never a better lurking place for pirate or privateer. Among other exploits, he carried on one occasion his force against the city of Panama. With fewer numbers than the soldiers in the city, with men wearied in traversing the almost impassable roads of the Isthmus, he yet succeeded in his enterprise, sacked the city, and carried off many millions of dollars in gold, silver, and jewelry.

Chagres has the reputation of being the most unhealthy place upon the coast.—Shut out entirely from the prevailing sea breezes, built upon a low, marshy spot, and the rays of the sun concentrated by the hills, and the different temperature of the air above and beneath the summits; during the day the heat is very great; at night, noxious damps arise from the earth, and the atmosphere is filled with pestilential malaria. Still there is no great danger in a residence of a few days, provided that fruit is carefully avoided, warm clothing worn, and the passenger will adopt the native practice of avoiding the night air, and retiring early in the evening.—The prevailing disease is represented to be a bilious remitting fever.

There are two public houses at Chagres, although any of the people will admit Americans to live in their casas; there are two, where they provide food and lodgings. A negro, from the Island of Jamaica, called Don Josef Lewis, has built a small house of boards, with two or three rooms, and the former Alcalde, Don Vincente Ximenes, has accommodations for a few persons.—My friend and myself took board with the latter gentleman, who is certainly a kind-hearted man. The price of board at Chagres is two dollars a day.

On Tuesday, Jan. 2d, we procured two boats, each capable of carrying two persons and their baggage, and commenced our trip up the river. The price for the whole, was forty-five dollars. The boats are dug out from the trunks of trees, and have a place in the middle covered with palm leaf, to protect passengers and their baggage from the sun and rain. I saw no boat in which this awning was sufficiently high to allow a person to sit upright.

The river presents a very interesting appearance to a person accustomed only to the aspect of northern climes. The banks on either hand are shrouded in a dense mass of foliage, impenetrable to the human eye. From them tower lofty trees of the most stately and graceful appearance. Flowers in profusion shed their fragrance upon the air, and the soil appears to be of inexhaustible fertility. The great portion of the country is, however, a wilderness, and although fruit grows spontaneously, and a small amount of labour would supply an ample amount of food, the people are generally very destitute.—casas are surrounded by thousands of acres of unoccupied land of the most profuse fertility, and yet have not even a garden enclosed. At many points the hills that border the valley come down nearly to the bank, and present rolling waves of foliage to the view. They are generally conical and abrupt, but are of no great elevation. In the upper part of the river, there is a number of extensive pasturage grounds, and the country presents a more diversified appearance than lower down. It is expected that a steamboat will soon be put upon the river. At high water, or during the rainy season, this vessel will find no difficulty in reaching Cruces, and during the dry season, Palenque, seventeen miles below. At the present time, if an individual wishes to travel with great speed upon the river, he hires a small canoe, capable of carrying a passenger, with his trunk and two boatmen. In ordinary cases, such a boat can ascend from Chagres to Cruces in twenty-four hours, and descend in eight hours. The boat in which I was a passenger, was of the medium size, and the men were actually engaged in rowing or setting with poles more than forty hours. We left Chagres at two, P. M. on Tuesday, and arrived at Cruces at eleven, A. M. on Friday. We spent our night either in the boats or in the casas on the banks. The buildings at the casas and villages on the river side, and at Cruces presented the same appearance as at Chagres; a palm leaf roof, and an enclosed pen beneath.

At Cruces on Friday, we were surprised with intelligence that Mr. Luckett, one of our fellow passengers on the Falcon, had died of a disease resembling cholera, and that two other persons, Captain Elliot, of the United States Army, and Mr. Birch, of Washington, District of Columbia, were sick with similar symptoms.

Several who began the journey with us have died, others are sick without hope of recovery, others find themselves penniless from unexpected expenses, and many are overwhelmed with dread of the terrible disease which is daily lessening our number; but the great kindness of our Father in heaven has spared my life and health, and given me the cheering confidence that I am in the path of duty.

FROM CRUCES TO PANAMA.

We found a large number of Americans at Cruces vainly endeavouring to obtain mules to carry them on to Panama. Soon after our arrival, Judge Woodruff informed me, that by the aid of a friend, who possessed much influence with prominent men among the natives, mules would be provided for us, at the rate of fourteen dollars for riding mules, and ten dollars for cargo (package) mules each of which would carry about one hundred pounds. The offer was accepted.

The road from Cruces to Panama is a mere bridle path, leading through dense forests, and a succession of ravines made by the rush of torrents in the rainy season. These ravines are often through solid rock, the pass not more than from four to six feet wide, and extremely precipitous. By the great length of time during which the path has been used, holes have been worn by the feet of the mules deep into the rock, which although furnishing good foot-hold while ascending, are very dangerous in the descent. The instances are frequent in which a hoof of the animal has been caught, and entirely torn from the limb. When mules are fresh, the road presents no great danger or difficulty to a tolerably good rider; but in the present exhausted condition of the animals, it may be termed dangerous. Several persons have received severe falls, dead mules are found scattered at intervals in the path, and many persons, after hiring mules at high prices, have been under the necessity of leaving them in the forest from their inability to go on. My mule fell with me twice, but fortunately I received no injury; I had two trunks, one weighing about eighty, the other about one hundred pounds, a bale containing a saddle, blanket, and a few small bundles, weight about sixty pounds, and a travelling bag. My baggage, consisting of only these articles with a united weight not exceeding two hundred and seventy pounds, required three mules, and the animals were two days and a half in making the journey of twenty-one miles. My cost of transportation from Cruces to Panama was forty-four dollars.

The ladies and children among the Americans were brought through the hammocks suspended upon men's shoulders, or assumed the dress of men, and rode on mules. There were, however, exceptions in the case of the ladies of some of the military passengers, who were so fortunate as to possess side saddles.

The first passengers of the Falcon reached Gorgona on Friday, December 29th. All the mules and as many "cargo-dores" (men to carry freight) as could be found, have been in constant employ on both roads ever since, (fifteen days) yet there have passed over only about three hundred and twenty passengers, with their baggage, and about one hundred tons of freight. Of the passengers and freight of the three vessels which have already (certainly,) arrived—the Falcon, John Benson, and Crescent City—about twenty passengers still remain behind, and about one hundred and fifty tons of freight.

PANAMA.

After the perils and fatigues of our voyage, this city seems to be truly a delightful residence. The rainy season continued this year nearly a month longer than usual, and every day of our residence at Chagres, and of our trip on the river, was rendered disagreeable by tremendous torrents of rain. Since our arrival in this city, the weather has been uniformly pleasant; and although the marks of decay and ruin apparent on all the public and most of the private buildings of this ancient city cannot be agreeable to an American eye, still, the splendid scenery of the coast and harbor, the delightful climate, the great variety of unsurpassed fruit, the excellence of the food, particularly of the fish, render it most agreeable—the more so when contrasted in recollection with the half-cooked meals, scanty provisions, wet garments and blankets, and uncomfortable quarters on the river, and at Cruces. Of course, the expense of living is high—the average price of board being between two and two and a half dollars per day.

LEARNING A TRADE.

John Fillet, a mulatto barber, entered a complaint against Samuel Rigby, for knocking down George Beldon, complainant's apprentice, the latter being engaged at the very time of the assault in cutting off the superabundant fringe from the lower part of Rigby's countenance.

Mayor. What was the provocation?

Fillet. Sixpence, sir; we always charges sixpence for a shave.

Mayor. I mean, how did the boy provoke Rigby to strike him?

Fillet. Why sir, you see the gentleman was a stranger, and George is our newest apprentice, so I set him to try his hand on the gentleman's chin, because he had to learn something of the trade before I could trust him to operate on a customer. Boys has to learn, sir, of course, and as they will haggle the skin and flesh a little at the beginning, we think it the most properest coarse to let them practice on strange gentlemen that we never expects to see again, and when they learns enough to get along without peeling off the skin, why then we trust them to operate on our regular customers.

Mayor. So; your boy shaved off Mr. Rigby's skin instead of his beard.

Fillet. Why George is a little rough, sir, I believe. He was awhile at the curring business before he come to me to learn barbering, and he got into the practice of scraping rather too hard, as they has to do, you know, sir, when they takes the hair off the skin of a animal; but he'll soon get his hand in, sir, with a little practice.

Mayor. And so people must have their skin and flesh cut to pieces until your boy learns his business.

Fillet. I'm sure I don't know any other way, sir, that he can learn. Practice is the only way, sir. It's just the same way with a doctor, sir; he has to kill some, you know, while he's learning to practice. When he finds out what will *kill*, he can make some sort of a guess what will *cure*. When I was learning the barbering myself, I many a time clipped off a piece of skin as big as a *levy* from a stranger's chin, before I got the right flourish of the razor.

Mayor. Well, Mr. Fillet, I'm obliged to inform you that this mode of barberizing, or barberism rather, cannot be allowed in the city of Philadelphia, and if it shall appear that your boy cut off a piece of Mr. Rigby's skin as big as a levy, I consider the chastisement given as perfectly justifiable.

Here Rigby, the accused, removed a black patch, and offered visual evidence that the *flaying* was extended to rather more than the required measurement—whereupon the complaint was discharged: and the complainant being obliged to pay the costs—evidently considered himself a shaved barber. [Pennsylvanian.

EBENEZER EXCITED. Speaking of names, says the Lowell Courier, a corporal in one of the regiments in Mexico—when the roll was being called—refused to answer to the name of "Ebenezer Mead." The officer repeated the call.

"Is Ebenezer Mead on the ground!" said the indignant official.

"Eben Mead is here," quoth the corporal.

"Why don't you answer, you rascal. Ebenezer Mead."

"My name is simply Eben Mead."

The "Ebenezer" was repeated again in a tone like a small northwester.

"Captain," quoth the rampant corporal, "you call me Ebenezer. Your name is Peter Read: would you respond if you were called Petersnezer Read!"

He was taken to the guard house, tried for contempt, and deprived of his warrant.

STONE BY THE POUND. The West Tennessee Whig tells a yarn upon a farmer in that part of the State, who, to make a speculation, put a large *stone* in one of the hogsheads of tobacco, and forwarded it to his commission merchant at New Orleans, directing his merchant there to send him a barrel of sugar. By accident or otherwise the stone was discovered. The merchant took the stone from the tobacco, and put it into the barrel of sugar before he weighed it, and sent it back to the tobacco man in the course of time, and didn't say a word about the stone.—But he found it before he had used up more than half of the sugar. This is a fact. He got four cents for the stone, and had to *pay* eight cents per pound for it.

SAVING A MAN. The following anecdote is translated from the *Courier des Etats Unis*:—

A Parisian, who had left Paris previous to the events of June, lately met a member of the National Guard, of his acquaintance, and was somewhat astonished to see him ornamented with a superb red ribbon. "For what act," he inquired "was this reward bestowed!" "For saving a man," answered the Guard. Upon making more particular inquiries into the matter, it was ascertained that the citizen who had thus been honored with a civic mark of distinction, had *saved himself*, upon a certain threatening emergency, by taking to his heels.

THE JESTER.

INDIAN WIT. John Sequasaquash, an Indian of the remains of a tribe in Connecticut, was brought before a justice of the peace. John happened to be drunk, and instead of answering directly to questions put by the justice, merely muttered out—"Your honor is very wise; very wise; very wise—y-y-your honor is very wise, I say."

Being unable to get any other answer from him, the justice ordered him to be locked up till the next day; when John was brought before him sober.

"Why, John," said the justice, "you were as drunk as a beast last night."

"Drunk!" ejaculated John.

"Yes, drunk as a beast. When I asked you any question, the only answer you made was—Your honor is very wise—very wise."

"Did I call your honor *wise*!" said the Indian, with a look of incredulity.

"Yes," answered the magistrate.

"Then," replied John, "I must have been drunk, sure enough."

THE DOCTOR'S WELCOME. In a town "way down east," there resides a certain M. D., who never had any particular desire to be disturbed after he had yielded to the influences of the "drowsy god." One very cold night last winter, he was aroused from his peaceful slumbers by a loud knocking at his door. After some hesitation he arose, went to the window, and yelled—

"Who's there?"

"Friend